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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE INFAMOUS M'PARLAND

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN CONFESSIONS AN UNMIGATED VILLAIN WHO DELIBERATELY INCITED HIS VICTIMS TO THE COMMISSION OF CRIME—HIS RECORD AS GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW—STEUBENBERG A LAWLESS MAN WITH LITTLE REGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE—VICTIMIZED MINERS' OFFICIALS FEAR NOT THE RESULTS OF A FAIR TRIAL.

James McParland is the Chief of Pinkerton's Detective Agency in Denver. On his sole testimony three officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, were spirited away from their homes, and illegally, without having recourse to law, dispatched in a special train furnished by the Mine Owners' Association and Standard Oil freebooters, to Idaho, to be indicted, together with seven more members of the Western Federation of Miners and charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

On p. 233 of the American Law Review, the best authority on the history of law, the following extract may be read:

"James McParland, selected by Allan Pinkerton, at the behest of the capitalists, went under the assumed name of James McKenna among the Molly McGuire in 1873, became officer and very prominent of a district union of that order. Murders were committed. McParland instigated them, aided and abetted the crimes, according to testimony adduced and used by the defense for the sole purpose of using his participation as evidence in the prosecution of his alleged accomplices; seven of them were hanged, although McParland's testimony of their guilt should have required corroboration."

Under the caption "The Infamous McParland," "The Irish World" of March 10 gives more fully the record and the private character of McParland: "The notorious McParland of unsavory reputation, who as a Pinkerton agent sent many an innocent man to the gallows or to prison thirty years ago, is again plying his nefarious trade in Idaho. Several New York papers with anti-labor leanings have been devoting much space to him and his work as an agent of the Pinkertons. He is represented as a hero deserving of all praise, whereas according to his own confession he was an unmitigated villain who deliberately incited his victims to the commission of crime. If they yielded he played the part of the informer and so enhanced his value in the estimation of his employers. It is well known that Pinkerton detectives are recruited from the off-scouring of cities. An utter lack of conscience is the prerequisite for the candidate who would become a Pinkerton man."

"McParland, a North of Ireland Irishman, seems to have been fitted by nature for the criminal work he engaged in. It is some thirty odd years since he made his first appearance in Pennsylvania under the assumed name of McKenna. In a two and a half column article which the New York Sun devotes to him we find the reason for his going to Pennsylvania thus stated:

"He joined the Pinkerton detective forces in 1872. When arrangements were made with that agency by Franklin B. Gowan on behalf of the Pennsylvania & Reading Coal and Iron Company to undermine the Molly Maguires, McParland was selected as the operator." "In this way McParland was launched upon his career of crime inciter. His role was that of a rolicking, reckless desperado who was always ready to applaud any act of violence. He gave out that he was a member of the A. O. H. in Buffalo, who had killed a man in a fight and had sought safety in flight. His lying assertion in regard to his being a member of the A. O. H. nearly brought him into serious trouble as is thus told in the newspaper article from which we have already quoted:

"A member of the A. O. H. not friendly to the detective began to question him about the ritual of the organization. McParland pretended to be drunk and finally rolled to the floor as if in a stupor. It was finally decided that he was really drunk and was not accountable for what he said. All the time he was listening and he heard enough about the inner workings of the A. O. H. to become familiar with the titles of the officers.

"In the course of time McParland worked his way into the Miners' Union. A man of his moral make-up would have no hesitation in luring thoughtless

young men into the commission of acts of violence. In a lengthy notice of him in the New York Evening Post we are told that his enthusiasm waxed high at each killing, as he exclaimed between drinks, "An' may the devil fly away with his soul."

"If the truth was known it would be revealed that he, by his incitements, was morally, if not legally, guilty of the crimes for the detection of which he received blood money from his paymasters. He always took good care not to expose himself to the risk incident to acts that he was in the habit of applauding. How he succeeded in doing this is thus told in the New York Evening Post article:

"To save himself from being deputed to remove an objectionable mine boss or other official, he deliberately acquired the reputation of being a drunkard, who had no physical or moral capacity to withstand the effects of the wee poteen. Fever frequently laid him low, and he lost his hair, and substituted a disreputable looking wig for it. His constitution was severely shaken, but he stuck to the job and sang, danced, drank and fought whenever necessary. He was the pet of the Molly Maguires, and all the time lists of members and notices and plots against life and property were constantly going east by mail."

"The article from which we have just quoted furnishes convincing evidence of the part McParland took in stirring up Pennsylvania miners to lawless acts. We have this picture of his leading a mob of striking miners:

"McKenna (McParland) helped to lead a mob against the West Shenandoah colliery, where was a force of armed police and the secretary of the Mollys (McParland) was in imminent danger of being shot down by his own people (Pinkertons), some of whom he knew, and the commander of whom knew him. There were sixteen bullets in every rifle and McKenna (McParland) suggested to his pals that 'twenty times sixteen war three hundred and twenty, an' that was the number that must fall before them Winchester were exhausted! An' war it all worth even fifty lives!' The Mollys 'allowed' that it wasn't."

"Here we have Pinkerton agents acting in the open. It is reasonable to suppose that long before he undertook to lead that mob against his fellow Pinkertons he was engaged in egging on his dupes in order that he might have a chance to betray them. We are told by the New York Sun that 'it was mainly on his testimony that the malefactors were sent to the gallows.' The same day, June 21, 1877, six of his victims were hanged in Pittsville, four at Mauch Chunk, and one in the Luzerne county prison yard.

"After the lapse of almost thirty years McParland reappears in his old role. The scene has shifted from Pennsylvania to Idaho. Again he has been busy at work searching out victims. By employing methods identical with those he used in Pennsylvania he has sought to create the impression that the western miners are a gang of thugs wholly undeserving of sympathy of any kind. Judging by his past record we are justified in suspecting that he and other Pinkerton agents have had a good deal to do with bringing about the conditions in the western mining districts out of which he and they will derive a pecuniary benefit. The unsupported testimony of McParland and of his Pinkerton tools should not be sufficient to hang a dog, much less a man."

STEUBENBERG A LAWLESS MAN.

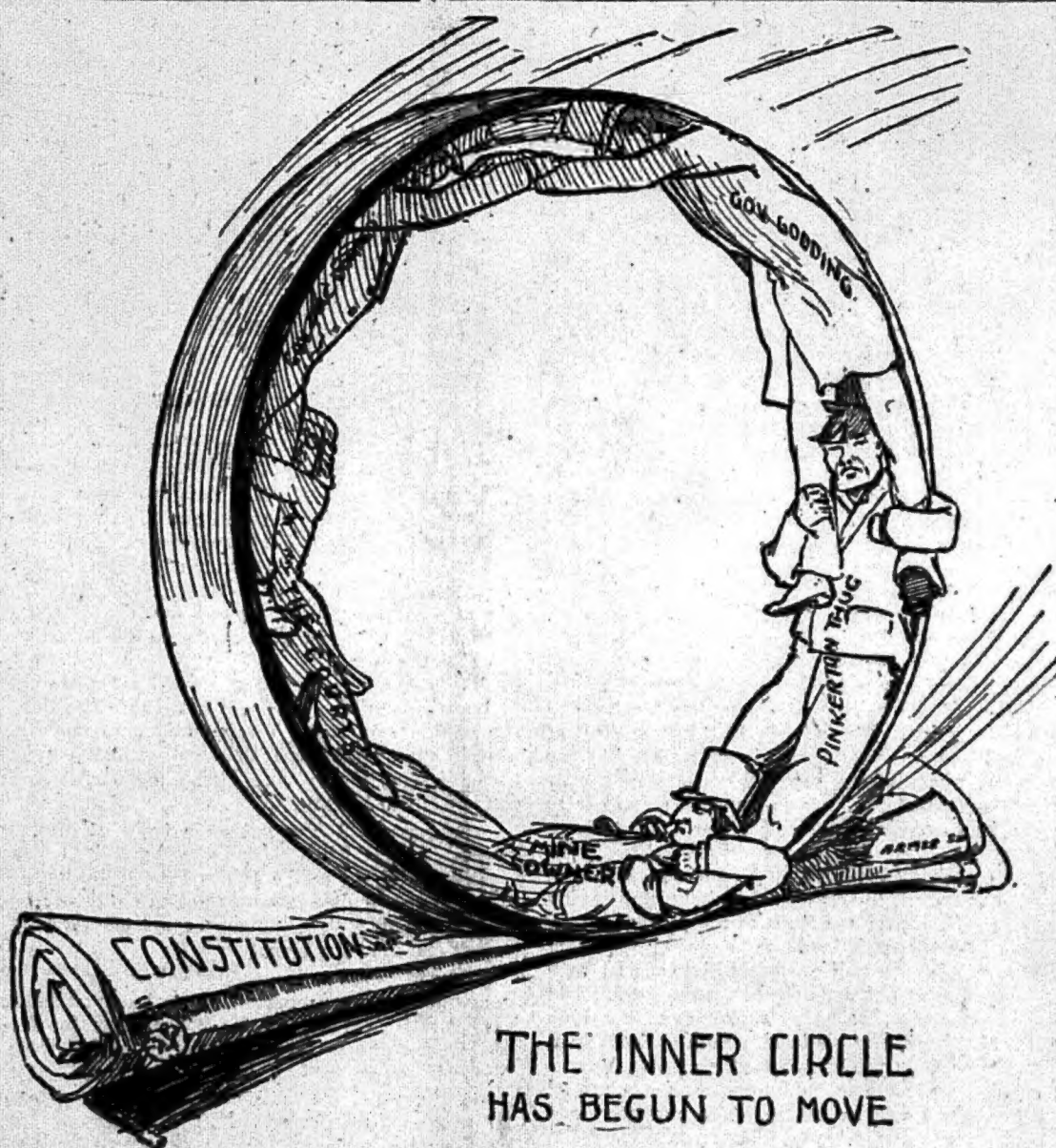
One of the Worst of a Bad Class—Had Little Regard for Life.

Dayton, O., April 1.—The "News" answering a correspondent regarding the Moyer-Haywood trial, makes this statement:

"In a personal letter to the editor of the 'Daily News' and which was not written for publication, a gentleman has this to say for Steunenberg:

"Frank Steunenberg was a cattleman and one of the most lawless of that class."

(Continued on page 6.)



CHAPTER XX

ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN WRECKING AND FATAL EXPLOSION IN THE VINDICATOR MINE

[Senate Document 122, 58th Congress, 3rd Session.]

On September 14, 1903, E. E. Hartman, superintendent of the electric division of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad, reported to the military authorities that during the previous night a number of spikes on the outside rail at the sharp curve near the Economic mill had been removed. Should a car leave the track at this place, its occupants would probably be precipitated into the bottom of the gulch, 300 or 400 feet below. The first car in the morning was usually loaded with miners, but the removal of the spikes was discovered by the track walker before the first trip in the morning. Two months later there were other attempts at train wrecking, and in the trial which followed, H. H. McKinney admitted that he had made this attempt and with others had made the later attempts.

On the night of November 14, 1903, an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad. The track walker discovered that the spikes had been removed for two rail lengths on a curve near Anaconda. This discovery was made in time to give warning to the engineer of a train carrying a party of business men and their wives, who were returning to Cripple Creek from a military ball at Victor. On the night of November 14, a similar attempt at train wrecking was made at another curve near Anaconda, on the same railroad. Spikes on the outside rails and fish-plate bolts were removed. This discovery was made by a track walker in time to give warning to the engineer of a train carrying 100 or more persons, mostly non-union miners.

H. H. McKinney was charged with the crime of attempted murder in loosening the rails and was arrested. McKinney had been a member of the Western Federation of Miners, but was not in good standing, being a delinquent member. In December, while he was in jail, he made a written confession to D. C. Scott, a detective for the railroad company, and K. C. Sterling, a detective for the Mine Owners' Association. In this confession McKinney charged that Sherman Parker, W. F. Davis, and Thomas Foster, all prominent union men, were active participants or accessories before the fact in the two attempts at train wrecking on the nights of November 14

and 16. Shortly after making this confession McKinney made another written confession. In this second confession, made to an attorney, F. J. Hange, he stated that his first confession, implicating Parker, Davis and Foster, was false; that for making the first confession he had been promised immunity from punishment, and also \$1,000 and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world he might wish to go; that he believed the detectives had tried to clear their own skirts by getting him to make such a confession. McKinney also wrote a letter to his wife, afterwards adduced in evidence, making statements in accordance with his second confession, and also saying that he did not know who attempted to derail the train.

The trial of Parker, Davis and Foster, charged with attempted murder, took place in the district court in February, 1904. Judge R. E. Lewis presided. The jury was selected from a special venire of 80 men, all of them ranchmen or timbermen and non-union men. The first witness was H. H. McKinney, who turned State's evidence. He admitted that he had attempted to derail a train on the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad on the night of September 13; that he had attempted to derail a Florence and Cripple Creek train on the night of November 14, and that two nights later he made another such attempt. He testified that in the two later attempts he was assisted by Thomas Foster. On cross examination he testified that he had formerly been a prize-fighter, and that he had also to Cripple Creek under an assumed name. He further testified that for \$2,000 he would wreck a train carrying 200 to 300 people, but that he had asked \$500 for this job, as another man would have to work with him, and that Scott and Sterling had promised him that amount.

The next witness was Charles Beckman, who testified that he was a native of Germany; that his right name was Herman Neumeister; that he had arrived in New York five years previously; that since December, 1902, he had been employed by Thiel's Detective Agency, of Denver; that he had joined the Western Federation of Miners at Murray, Utah, on April 17, 1903; that he had come to Cripple Creek and put his card in Victor Union, No. 32. He further testified that by messages, which he sent once and

sometimes twice daily, he kept K. C. Sterling, in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association, posted as to the progress of the plot to derail a train.

K. C. Sterling, being placed on the stand, admitted that he was employed on secret work by the Mine Owners' Association, and that he and Beckman and Scott had concocted a plot to induce members of the miners' union to derail a train.

D. C. Scott testified that only two men, Beckman and McKinney, tampered with the rails and spikes, and that on the night of November 16, he (the witness) and Sterling were in an assay office near the scene of the attempted derailment for two hours, afterward going outside and being within 50 feet of Beckman and McKinney. He also testified that some men passed them on the track but no words were exchanged, and that W. F. Davis and Sherman Parker were accessories, lending him money and tools. He further testified that in the attempt on the night of November 16, he was accompanied by Charles Beckman, a detective of Thiel's Detective Agency, who was employed by the Mine Owners' Association; that he (the witness) and Beckman pulled spikes from the rails while McKinney pulled burrs off the fish plates with a wrench.

W. W. Rush, an engineer on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, testified that he had been approached by D. C. Scott, a detective for the Denver and Southwestern Railway, who asked him where there was a good place for derailing a train.

The State resting its case, the defense moved that Thomas Davis, one of the defendants, be discharged, on the ground that no incriminating evidence against him had been adduced. With the consent of the prosecution Judge Lewis promptly discharged Davis. It was agreed also that the charge against Foster for the attempt at derailing on the night of November 16 be stricken out.

The first witness for the defense, V. W. Mather, a butcher, swore that on the night of November 16 he passed along the Florence and Cripple Creek road and saw Scott and another man at work on the track where the attempt at derailment was made; that they asked him if he were a union man; that he replied that he was, and that they allowed him to proceed.

(Continued on page 3.)

FROM BOSTON TO 'FRISCO

LABOR MEETS TO PROTEST EMPHATICALLY AGAINST THE MINE OWNERS' CONSPIRACY—MEN OF DIFFERING VIEWS UNITED TO SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE THE WORKING CLASS—THE RANK AND FILE, FREE FROM CIVIC FEDERATION INFLUENCES, STAND READY FOR FURTHER ACTION SHOULD PEACEFUL MEANS FAIL—THE WORKERS MUST PROTECT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES—SELF-PRESERVATION MAKES SUBMISSION IMPOSSIBLE—GOVERNMENT BY JUDICIAL MURDER, A PRECEDENT THAT LABOR CANNOT PERMIT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—Between 350 and 400 workmen and women met at Investigator Hall, Paine Memorial Building, last night to voice their protest against the arrest and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. The meeting was called by Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party. The chairman, James J. Corcoran, opened with a short review. Then T. F. Brennan, of the S. L. P., traced the miners' struggles, spoke upon the futility of merely passing resolutions and raising a defense fund, and urged those present to line up and join the organizations of the I. W. W., in order to help to carry the work along. W. P. Thorne of the Socialist Party followed. He has had experience as a workman in the Rocky Mountain regions; and reviewed the class struggle, dwelling on the impotency and treachery of the old style trades union leaders.

Following Thorne, J. Koudish of the Lithian Socialist Federation, spoke in his native language arousing his countrymen present into approving applause.

Simpson, of the Workingmen's Circle, next drew lessons from history, pointing out the methods of the ruling class and quoted Marx on the bourgeoisie being alarmed at the stupidity of the working class, when conservative and fearing them when they became intelligent, because then they became revolutionary. His citation of the Chicago judicial murder, when August Spies said to the infamous Judge Gary, "My conviction is your condemnation; I speak for my class, you speak for yours," aroused storms of applause. Simpson closed his remarks by dwelling upon the inspiring sight presented by the meeting, that of men of different views uniting as they had done that evening in the interests of their class—the working class.

In endorsing the resolutions presented the closing speaker, W. H. Carroll, of the S. L. P., went over the rise of new trades unionism.

Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to the governors of Colorado and Idaho, the press and the families of the victimized men.

The chairman at the close of the meeting, called for three cheers for Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John, which were given with a will.

The collection netted \$34.50; expenses, \$7.50.

The literature stand was well patronized and names were secured for the machinists' Local, I. W. W.

An incident worth mentioning occurred on Sunday afternoon. A mass meeting of new voters in Faneuil Hall was addressed by prominent Bostonians in "the interest of good government." The usual patriotic speeches were made; but on coming out of the hall each one got a copy of the New York Labor News Co. leaflet, "Shall Our Colorado Brothers Be Murdered?" and a card announcing the protest meeting. These were read and discussed by many groups from the large audience attending the new voters festival. This suggests a means of making the protest more extensive. Visit such meetings and spread protest literature.

John Sweeney,
Secretary of meeting.

San Diego, Cal., March 22.—National Organizer B. H. Williams, now making a tour of the Pacific Coast in the interest of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party, visited San Diego March 5th and held street meetings nightly during the week, explaining the principles of class-conscious unionism and Socialism in a clear and forcible manner to good crowds. These meetings awakened much interest in the I. W. W. among the rank and file, and aroused the ire of the local labor fakirs and tools of capitalist politicians, in the pure and simple (Brotherhood-of-Capital-and-Labor) craft unions. A large quantity of literature was sold.

Saturday evening, at an open meeting of San Diego Local No. 245, I. W. W., held to protest against the capitalist class of Idaho and Colorado in their criminal conspiracy against the officers of the

Western Federation of Miners, Williams gave a history of the struggle of the miners of those States a secure decent conditions and uphold the 8-hour law, which was followed by a general discussion by members of the local.

Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which a collection was taken up of \$13 for the defense fund of the comrades of the W. F. of M., the list to remain open for further contributions.

Saturday evening, March 17th, a protest meeting was also held by the Socialist Party local against the criminal capitalist class of Idaho and Colorado in their conspiracy against the W. F. M. officials. A collection of about \$18 was secured to be forwarded to the defense fund. Resolutions of protest were also adopted.

Rochester, March 26.—The Indignation Meeting against the kidnapping and railroading of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John held here on Sunday, March 25, was a rousing one. Cook Opera House was filled to the utmost, and many went away, because they could not even get standing room.

A few choice selections of music were furnished at the beginning by the 54th Regiment Band.

James O'Neal, of Terre Haute, Ind., was the only speaker. He did not make any effort to appeal to the sentiment of the people or to arouse their excitement (the plain facts themselves are very exciting); but his explanation as to the origin of the present struggle in Colorado and Idaho and the consequences that would necessarily follow the legal murder of the victimized men, were as plain and clear as any man could make it; and his criticism on the conduct of the capitalist class as well as his exhibit of the class struggle in general were excellent. The applause which he frequently called forth was inspiring.

A collection was taken up, the amount of which is at present not known to the writer; but it is safe to say that it will be a good one; and there is certainly a good surplus from the money that was previously donated by the various organizations towards covering the expenses, to which they contributed very liberally; several of them giving as much as \$25.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously condemning the conduct of the State officials of Colorado and Idaho, towards the wrongfully imprisoned members of the Western Federation of Miners.

The above meeting was not arranged by the Civic Federation, nor was it presided over by the Civic Federation Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell. The rank and file of the Working Class arranged this meeting. Its members sat on the platform and filled the house; and, no doubt, it will be that same rank and file that will act if peaceful means shall fail to produce justice to the victims of the capitalist class. That rank and file will act in spite of Gompers, Mitchell and the Civic Federation. It is to be hoped that those of the capitalist class who still preserve a grain of sense and decency will take warning in time.

San Pedro, Cal., March 21.—A meeting to protest against the outrageous kidnapping of the Western Federation of Miners' officials, and also to raise funds for their legal defence, was held in Federal Labor Hall, on March the 17th. There was no lack of enthusiasm. The meeting was arranged by the I. W. W. and S. L. P. The hall was given free by the Pacific Federation Union, which organization also donated \$10 for Moyer and Haywood defense fund.

H. Shade and National Organizer B. H. Williams made some good speeches. When they called for donations \$12.45 was collected, and about a dozen promised to give a day's wages. A lawyer by the name of Steigitz stated in his speech that he was positive that the accused miners' officials were no more guilty than he himself, and as evidence of his

(Continued on page 4.)

ALTGELD'S PARDON

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Again, it is shown here that the bomb was in all probability thrown by some one seeking personal revenge; that a course had been pursued by the authorities which would naturally cause this; that for a number of years prior to the Haymarket affair there had been labor troubles and in several cases a number of laboring people guilty of no offense had been shot down in cold blood by Pinkerton men and none of the murderers were brought to justice. The evidence taken at coroner's inquests and presented here shows that in at least two cases men were fired on and killed when they were running away and there was consequently no occasion to shoot, yet nobody was punished; that in Chicago there had been a number of strikes in which some of the police not only took sides against the men, but without any authority of law invaded and broke up peaceable meetings, and in scores of cases brutally clubbed people who were guilty of no offense whatever. Reference is made to the opinion of the late Judge McAllister in the case of the Harmonia Association of Joiners against Brennan et al., reported in the Chicago Legal News:

JUDGE McALLISTER'S OPINION.

Among other things, Judge McAllister says: "The facts established by a large number of witnesses, and without any opposing evidence are, that this society, having leased Turner Hall on West Twelfth street for the purpose, held a meeting in the forenoon of said day in said hall, composed of from 200 to 300 individuals, most of whom were journeymen cabinet makers engaged in the several branches of the manufacture of furniture in Chicago, but some of those in attendance were the proprietors in that business or delegates sent by them. The object of the meeting was to obtain a conference of the journeymen with such proprietors or their authorized delegates with the view of endeavoring to secure an increase of the price or the diminution of the hours of labor. The attendants were wholly unarmed and orderly, and while the people were sitting quietly with their backs toward the entrance hall, with a few persons on the stage in front of them, and all engaged merely in the business for which they had assembled, a force of from fifteen to twenty policemen came suddenly into the hall, having a policeman's club in one hand and a revolver in the other, and making no pause to determine the actual character of the meeting, they immediately shouted: 'Get out of here, you ————,' and began beating the people with their clubs, some of them actually firing their revolvers. One young man was shot through the back of the head and killed. But to complete the atrocity of the affair on the part of the officers engaged in it, when the people hastened to make their escape from the assembly room, they found policemen stationed on either side of the stairway leading from the hall down to the street, who applied their clubs to them as they passed, seemingly with all the violence practicable under the circumstances."

"Jacob Bierdorf, who was a manufacturer of furniture employing some 200 men, had been invited to the meeting and came, but as he was about to enter the place where it was held, an inoffensive old man, doing nothing unlawful, was stricken to the ground at his feet by a policeman's club. These general facts were established by an overwhelming mass of testimony and, for the purpose of the questions in the case, it is needless to go further into the detail."

"The chief political right of the citizen in our government, based upon the popular will as regulated by law, is the right of suffrage, but to that right two others are auxiliary and of almost equal importance:

- "1. The right of free speech and of a free press.
- "2. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good."

"These are among the fundamental principles of government and guaranteed by our constitution. Section 17, Article II., of the bill of rights, declares:

"The people have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and apply for redress of grievances."

"Jurists do not regard these declarations of the bill of rights as creating or conferring the rights, but as guarantees against their deprivation or infringement by any of the powers or agencies of the government. The rights themselves are regarded as the natural inalienable rights belonging to every individual, or as political, and based upon or arising from principles inherent in the very nature of a system of free government."

"The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good being a constitutional right, it can be exercised and enjoyed within the scope and spirit of that provision of the constitution, independently of every other power of the state government."

"Judge Cooley, in his excellent work on 'Torts,' speaking (p. 296) of remedies for the invasion of political rights, says: 'When a meeting for any lawful purpose is actually called and held one who goes there with the purpose to disturb and break it up and commits disorder to that end is a trespasser upon the rights of those who, for the time, have the control of the place of meeting. If several unite in the disorder it may be a criminal riot.'"

So much for Judge McAllister.

Now it is shown that no attention was paid to the judge's decision; that peaceable meetings were invaded and broken up and inoffensive people were clubbed; that in 1885 there was a strike at the McCormick Reaper factory on account of a reduction of wages and some Pinkerton men, while on their way there, were hooted at by some people on the street, when they fired into the crowd and fatally wounded several people who had taken no part in any disturbance; that four of the Pinkerton men were indicted for this murder by the grand jury, but that the prosecuting officers apparently took no interest in the case and allowed it to be continued a number of times, until the witnesses were worn out and in the end the murderers went free; that after this there was a strike on the West Division Street Railway and that some of the police, under the leadership of Captain John Bonfield, indulged in a brutality never equaled before; that even small merchants standing on their own doorsteps, and having no interest in the strike were clubbed, then hustled into patrol wagons and thrown into prison on no charge, and not even booked; that a petition, signed by about 1,000 of the leading citizens living on and near West Madison street, was sent to the mayor and city council, praying for the dismissal of Bonfield from the force, but that on account of his political influence he was retained. Let me say here that the

charge of brutality does not apply to all of the policemen of Chicago. There are many able, honest and conscientious officers who do their duty quietly, thoroughly and humanely.

INSTANCES OF POLICE BRUTALITY AND CRIME.

As a specimen of the many papers filed in this connection, I will give the following, the first being from the officers of a corporation that is one of the largest employers in Chicago:

OFFICE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO., CHICAGO, NOV. 21, 1885. TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, CHICAGO TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY, SIR:—In response to the request of your committee for information as to the treatment received by certain employees of this company at the hands of Captain Bonfield and by his orders during the strike of the Western Division Railway Company's employees in July last, you are advised as follows:

On that day of the strike in which there was apparently an indiscriminate arresting of persons who happened to be up on Madison street, whether connected with the disturbance of peace, or engaged in legitimate business, a number of employees of this company were at work upon said street near Hoyne avenue, opening a trench for the laying of gas pipe.

The tool box of the employees was at the southeast corner of Hoyne and Madison streets. As the men assembled for labor shortly before 7 a. m. they took their shovels and tools from the tool box, arranged themselves along the trench preparatory to going to work when the hour of seven should arrive. About this time and a little before the men began to work a crowd of men not employees of the company, came surging down the street from the west, and seizing such shovels and other tools of the men as lay upon the ground and about the box, threw more or less of the loose dirt, which had before been taken from the trench, upon the track of the railway company. About this time Captain Bonfield and his forces appeared upon the scene and began apparently an indiscriminate arrest of persons. Among others arrested were the following employees of this company: Edward Kane, Mike W. Kirwin, Dan Diamond, James Hussey, Dennis Murvay, Patrick Brown and Pat Franey. No one of these persons had any connection with the strike, or were guilty of obstructing the cars of the railway company, or of any disturbance upon the street. Mr. Kirwin had just arrived at the tool box and had not yet taken his shovel preparatory to going to work, when he was arrested while standing by the box and without resistance, was put upon a street car as a prisoner. When upon the car he called to a friend among the workmen, saying, "take care of my shovel." Thereupon Bonfield struck him a violent blow with a club upon his head, inflicting a serious wound, laying open his scalp, and saying as he did so, "I will shovel you," or words to that effect. Another of the said employees, Edward Kane, was also arrested by the tool box, two of the police, seizing him, one by each arm, and as he was being put upon the car, a third man, said by Kane and others to be Bonfield, struck him with a club upon the head, severely cutting his head. Both of these men, with blood streaming from the cuts upon their heads, respectively, as also all of the others above named, were hustled off to the police station and locked up. The men were not "booked" as they were locked up, and their friends had great difficulty in finding them, so that bail might be offered and they released. After they were found communication with them was denied for some time by Bonfield's order, as was said, and for several hours they were kept in confinement in the lock-up upon Desplaines street as criminals, when their friends were desirous of getting them out. Subsequently they were all brought up for trial before Justice White. Upon the hearing the city was represented by its attorney, Bonfield himself being present, and from the testimony it appeared that all these men had been arrested under the circumstances aforesaid and without the least cause, and that Kane and Kirwin had been cruelly assaulted and beaten without the least justification therefor, and, of course, they were all discharged.

The officers of this company, who are cognizant of the outrages perpetrated upon these men, feel that the party by whom the same were committed ought not to remain in a responsible position upon the police force.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY,

By C. K. G. Billings, V. P.

CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1885. ROBERT ELLIS, 974 WEST MADISON STREET:—I kept a market at 974 West Madison street. I was in my place of business waiting on customers and stepped to the door to get a measure of vegetables. The first thing I knew, as I stood on the step in front of my store, I received a blow over the shoulders with a club and was seized and thrown off the sidewalk into a ditch being dug there. I had my back to the person who struck me, but on regaining my feet I saw that it was Bonfield that had assaulted me. Two or three officers then came up. I told them not to hit me again. They said go and get in the car, and I told them I couldn't leave my place of business as I was all alone there. They asked Bonfield and he said: "Take him right along." They then shoved me into the car and took me down the street to a patrol wagon, in which I was taken to the Lake street station. I was locked up there from this time, about eight o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening and then taken to the Desplaines street station. I was held there a short time and then gave bail for my appearance, and got back to my place of business about nine o'clock that night. Subsequently when I appeared in court I was discharged. It was about eight o'clock in the morning, July 3, 1885, when I was taken from my place of business.

ROBERT ELLIS.

CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1885.—I was standing in my door about seven o'clock in the morning of July 3, 1885. I saw a man standing on the edge of the sidewalk. He wasn't doing anything at all. Bonfield came up to him and without a word being said by either, Bonfield hit him over the head with his club and knocked him down. He also hit him twice after he had fallen. I was standing about six feet from them when the assault occurred. I don't know the man that was clubbed—never saw him before nor since.

W. W. WHIPPLE, MAN,

1004 West Madison Street.

CHICAGO, NOV. 20, 1885.—One the morning of July 3, 1885, about seven o'clock, as I was standing on the southeast corner of Madison street and Western avenue I saw Bonfield walk up to a man on the opposite corner, who was apparently looking on at what was going on in the street. Bonfield hit him over the head with his club and knocked him down. Some men who were near him helped him over to the drug store on the corner where I was standing. His face was covered with blood from the wound on his head made by Bonfield's club, and he appeared to be badly hurt. A few moments later, as I was standing in the same place, almost touching elbows with another man, Bonfield came up facing us and said to us, "stand back," at the same time striking the other man over the head with his club. I stepped back and turned around to look for the other man; saw him a few feet away with the blood running down over his face apparently badly hurt from the effects of the blow or blows he had

received from Bonfield. There was no riot or disorderly conduct there at this time, except what Bonfield made himself by clubbing innocent people who were taking no part in the strike. If they had been there for the purpose of rioting they would surely have resisted Bonfield's brutality.

I affirm that the above statement is a true and correct statement of facts.

JESSE CLOUD,
998 Monroe Street.

CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1885.—On the morning of July 3, 1885, I was driving up Madison street just coming from Johnson's bakery on Fifth avenue. When I got to the corner of Market and Madison streets I met the cars coming over the bridge. On looking out of my wagon I saw Bonfield by the side of a car. He snatched me from my wagon and struck me on the head, cutting it open, and put me in a car, leaving my wagon unprotected, loaded with bakery goods, all of which were stolen except a few loaves of bread. I was then taken to the Desplaines street station and locked up for about ten hours. I was then bound over for riot in \$500 bail and released. During the time I was there I received no attention of any kind, though my head was seriously cut. Julius Goldzier, my lawyer, went to Bonfield with me before the case was called in court and told him I had done nothing, and Bonfield said, "scratch his name off," and I was released. I swear to the truth of the above.

H. J. NICHOLS,
47 Flournoy Street.

The following is from Captain Schaack, a very prominent police official:

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF CHICAGO. CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 4, 1893. G. E. DETWILER, EDITOR RIGHTS OF LABOR. DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication of April 13, I will say that in July, 1885, in the street car strike on the west side, I held the office of lieutenant on the force. I was detailed with a company of officers early in the morning in the vicinity of the car barns, I believe on Western avenue and a little north of Madison street. My orders were to see that the new men on the cars were not molested when coming out of the barn.

One man came out and passed my lines about fifty feet. I saw one of the men, either driver or conductor, leave the car at a standstill. I ran up near to the car, when I saw on the southeast corner of the street Bonfield strike a man on the head with his club. He hit the man twice and I saw the man fall to the ground.

Afterwards I was put on a train of cars, protecting the rear. Bonfield had charge of the front. I saw many people getting clubbed in the front of the train, but I held my men in the rear and gave orders not to strike any one except they were struck first. Not any of my officers hurt a person on that day or at any time.

Many people were arrested, all appearing. From what I saw in the afternoon and the next day no officer could state what they were arrested for. The officers professed ignorance of having any evidence, but "someone told them to take him in," meaning to lock him up. On that afternoon, about four o'clock, I met Bonfield and he addressed me in the following words, in great anger: "If some of you goody-goody fellows had used your clubs more freely in the forenoon you would not need to use lead this afternoon." I told him that I did not see any use for clubbing people and I would club no person to please anyone, meaning Bonfield, and that if lead had to be used, I thought my officers could give lead and take it also. I will say that affair was brutal and uncalled for.

MICHAEL J. SCHAACK,
227 North State Street.

Again it is shown that various attempts were made to bring to justice the men who wore the uniform of the law while violating it, but all to no avail; that the laboring people found the prisons always open to receive them, but the courts of justice were practically closed to them; that the prosecuting officers vied with each other in hunting them down, but were deaf to their appeals; that in the spring of 1886 there were more labor disturbances in the city and particularly at the McCormick factory; that under the leadership of Captain Bonfield, the brutalities of the previous year were even exceeded. Some affidavits and other evidence is offered on this point which I cannot give for want of space. It appears that this was the year of the eight-hour agitation and efforts were made to secure an eight-hour day about May 1, and that a number of laboring men standing, not on the street but on a vacant lot, were quietly discussing the situation in regard to the movement when suddenly a large body of police under orders from Bonfield charged on them and began to club them; that some of the men, angered at the unprovoked assault, at first resisted, but were soon dispersed; that some of the police fired on the men while they were running and wounded a large number who were already 100 feet or more away and were running as fast as they could; that at least four of the number so shot down died; that this was wanton and unprovoked murder, but there was not even so much as an investigation.

Now while some men may tamely submit to being clubbed and seeing their brothers shot down there are some who will resent it and will nurture a spirit of hatred and seek revenge for themselves, and the occurrences that preceded the Haymarket tragedy indicate that the bomb was thrown by some one who, instead of acting on the advice of anybody, was seeking simply personal revenge for having been clubbed, and that Captain Bonfield is the man who is really responsible for the death of the police officers. It is also shown that the character of the Haymarket meeting sustains this view; that the evidence proves there were only 800 to 1,000 people present and that it was a peaceable and orderly meeting; that the mayor of the city was present and saw nothing out of the way and that he remained until the crowd began to disperse, the meeting being practically over, and the crowd engaged in dispersing when he left; that had the police remained away for twenty minutes more there would have been nobody left there, but as soon as Bonfield learned that the mayor had left he could not resist the temptation to have some more people clubbed and went up with a detachment of police to disperse the meeting, and then on the appearance of the police the bomb was thrown by some unknown person and several innocent and faithful officers, who were simply obeying an uncalled for order of their superior, were killed; all of these facts tend to show the improbability of the theory of the prosecution that the bomb was thrown as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to commit murder; if the theory of the prosecution were correct there would have been many bombs thrown, and the fact that only one was thrown shows that it was an act of personal revenge.

It is further shown here that much of the evidence given at the trial was a pure fabrication; that some of the prominent police officials in their zeal not only terrorized ignorant men by throwing them into prison and threatening them with torture if they refused to swear to anything desired, but they offered money and employment to those who would consent to do this. Further, that they deliberately planned to have fictitious conspiracies formed in order that they

might get the glory of discovering them. In addition to the evidence in the record of some witnesses who swore that they had been paid small sums of money, etc., several documents are here referred to.

First, an interview with Captain Ebersold published in the Chicago Daily News May 10, 1889. Ebersold was chief of the police of Chicago at the time of the Haymarket troubles and for a long time before and thereafter, so that he was in a position to know what was going on, and his utterances upon this point are therefore important. Among other things he says:

"It was my policy to quiet matters down as soon as possible after the 4th of May. The general unsettled state of things was an injury to Chicago."

"On the other hand, Captain Schaack wanted to keep things stirring. He wanted bombs to be found here, there, all around, everywhere. I thought people would lie down and sleep better if they were not afraid that their homes would be blown to pieces any minute. But this man, Schaack, this little boy who must have glory or his heart would be broken, wanted none of that policy. Now, here is something the public does not know. After we got the anarchist societies broken up Schaack wanted to send out men to again organize new societies right away. You see what this would do. He wanted to keep the thing boiling, keep himself prominent before the public. Well, I sat down on that, I didn't like it."

"After I heard all that I began to think there was perhaps not so much to all this anarchist business as they claimed and I believe I was right. Schaack thinks he knew all about those anarchists. Why, I knew more at that time than he knows to-day about them. I was following them closely. As soon as Schaack began to get some notoriety, however, he was spoiled."

This is a most important statement, when a chief of police who has been watching the anarchists closely says that he was convinced that there was not so much in all that anarchist business as was claimed, and that a police captain wanted to send out men to have other conspiracies formed in order to get the credit of discovering them and keep the public excited. It throws a flood of light on the whole situation and destroys the force of much of the testimony introduced at the trial.

For if there had been any such extensive conspiracy as the prosecution claims the police would soon have discovered it. No chief of police could discover a determination on the part of an individual, or even of a number of separate individuals, to have personal revenge for having been maltreated, nor could any chief discover a determination by any such individual to kill the next policeman who might assault him. Consequently, the fact that the police did not discover any conspiracy before the Haymarket affair shows almost exclusively that no such extensive combination could have existed.

As further bearing on the question of creating evidence reference is made to the following affidavits:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
COUNTY OF COOK.

"Jacob Mikolanda, being first duly sworn, on oath states that he took no part in the so-called May troubles of 1886; that on or about the 8th day of May, 1886, two police officers, without a warrant or without assigning any reasons therefor, took this affiant from a saloon, where he was conducting himself peacefully, and obliged him to accompany them to his house; that the same officers entered his house without a search warrant and ransacked the same, not even permitting the baby's crib with its sleeping occupant to escape their unlawful and fruitless search; that in about a month after this occurrence this affiant was summoned by Officer Perceny to accompany him to the police station, as Lieutenant Shepard wished to speak to him; that there without a warrant this affiant was thrown into jail; that he was thereupon shown some photographs and asked if he knew the persons, and on answering to the affirmative as to some of the pictures he was again thrown into prison, that he was then transferred from one police station to another for several days; that he was importuned by a police captain and assistant state's attorney to turn state's witness, being promised therefor money, the good will and protection of the police, their political influence in securing a position and his entire freedom; that on answering that he knew nothing to which he could testify he was thrown back into jail; that his preliminary hearing was repeatedly continued for want of prosecution, each continuance obliging this affiant to remain longer in jail; that eventually this affiant was dismissed for want of prosecution."

JACOB MIKOLANDA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, A. D., 1893.

CHARLES B. PAVLICEK,
Notary Public.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
COUNTY OF COOK.

Vaclav Djmek, being first duly sworn, on oath states that he knows of no cause for his arrest on the 7th day of May, A. D., 1886; that he took no part in the troubles of the preceding days; that without a warrant for his arrest, or without a search warrant for his premises, the police entered his house on the night of the 7th day of May, 1886; that on being requested to show by what authority they entered, the police heaped abuse upon this affiant and his wife; that the police then proceeded to ransack the house, roused this affiant's little children out of bed, pulled the same to pieces, carried away this affiant's papers and pillow slips, because the same were red; that on the way to the police station, though this affiant offered no resistance whatever and went at the command of the officer peacefully, this affiant was choked, covered with revolvers and otherwise inhumanly treated by the police officers; that for many days this affiant was jailed and refused a preliminary hearing; that during said time he was threatened, and promised immunity by the police if he would turn state's witness; that the police clerk and Officer Johnson repeatedly promised this affiant his freedom and considerable money if he would turn state's witness; that on his protestations that he knew nothing to which he could testify, this affiant was abused and ill-treated; that while he was jailed this affiant was kicked, clubbed, beaten and scratched, had curses and abuses heaped upon him and was threatened with hanging by the police; that this affiant's wife was abused by the police when she sought permission to see this affiant."

VACLAV DJMEK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, A. D., 1893.

CHARLES B. PAVLICEK,
Notary Public.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

A REMARKABLE LETTER

COLORADO BUSINESS MAN DESCRIBES THE ANARCHISTIC CONDITIONS REIGNING THERE—THE STATE A NEST OF CONSPIRATORS, OVER-RUN WITH EX-CONVICTS, MURDERERS AND PINKERTONS, AND ROTTEN WITH CORRUPTION AND ILLEGALITY, DUE TO THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE ALLIED CORPORATIONS—THESE DOMINATE THE GOVERNMENT; AND EMPLOY ALL THEIR RESOURCES TO ROB SMALL MINE OWNERS, FLEECE INVESTORS AND CRUSH LABOR—"NO MORE DISHONEST AND CORRUPT COMBINATION EVER EXISTED."

Springfield, Mass., March 27.—"The Springfield Republican" of this date, contains the following:

THE SIDE OF THE WESTERN MINERS

A Remarkable Letter from a Colorado Business Man on the Anarchistic Conditions There.

To the Editor of The Republican:—

For the past three years the newspapers have been filled with stories of the alleged conspiracies of the Western Federation of Miners, and the object of this letter is to present the miners' side, and to show to the public the falsity of the newspaper charges. These stories have lately been brought to a fitting climax by the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Moyer, president of the federation, Secretary W. D. Haywood, and one Pettibone, charged with having conspired to assassinate ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, and also with having caused the death of some other thirty persons. Almost every crime committed by parties unknown in Colorado during the past few years has been charged against these men.

The alleged basis for the charges is a "confession" said to have been obtained from an unknown quantity—a man named Orchard. This man is a detective, and it is openly asserted by prominent men in Colorado that his confession is in slang parlance a "fake." The friends of the accused are more than anxious to have this self-confessed dynamiter placed on the witness stand, where they feel confident his statements concerning other persons will be refuted out of his own mouth.

The methods in effecting the arrest (or shall I say kidnapping) of Moyer and Haywood in Denver, the secret granting of the Idaho requisitions by Governor McDonald of Colorado, himself a millionaire mine owner and member of the Mine Owners' Association, the springing away of the two men to Boise on a special train furnished to the Pinkertons free of charge by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, are now matters of history. The Pinkertons were aided in this so-called arrest by Adjt.-Gen. Buckley Wells, of Colorado, and one "Bob" Meldrum, notorious ex-convict. Wells, who is a native of Boston and a Harvard graduate, was a militia officer under Sherman Bell during the reign of James H. Peabody of Colorado, and it was this man, Buckley Wells, who, together with his hired soldiers, perpetrated many acts of cruelty and oppression on the helpless families of the Colorado miners during the recent strike. One of his feats of valor was his attack on an inoffensive old man by the name of Floaten in Telluride. Wells, who did not like Floaten because he openly sympathized with the strikers, took a mob composed of as many hard-core characters as he could muster, including as a matter of course "Bob" Meldrum and Walter Kenly, both ex-convicts and murderers, and going to the home of Floaten, dragged the latter from his bed, brutally abused his invalid wife, and at the points of Colorado State-owned bayonets, marched Floaten barefooted through the snow to jail, where he was imprisoned without any charges being preferred against him. But such incidents of cowardly oppression were too numerous in poor old Colorado at that time to cause wonder. Whenever the military was stationed brutality was rampant. I find it difficult to restrain my pen in writing this letter, and beg the indulgence of my readers should I lose myself in the mazes of what seems to me to be a righteous indignation.

Referring to the theme of conspiracy, will say that Colorado is a nest of conspirators, and the recent arrest of Moyer and Haywood is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Mine Owners' Association, using the governor of the State and the Pinkertons as tools. This association was organized for several purposes, among others to starve out and run out of the country small mine owners and poor men owning valuable prospects, in order to capture their holdings for themselves; to manipulate the mining stock markets and incidentally to fleece as many eastern and foreign "tenderfeet" as possible; and last, but not least, to break up the labor organizations of the West.

With the Mine Owners' Association are allied all the big coal companies of Colorado, including the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel

Company, dozens of smaller coal concerns, and the American Smelting and Refining Company, better known to its victims as the "smelter trust." No more dishonest and corrupt combination ever existed. Seven-eighths of the grafting and corruption in Colorado politics can be laid to the machinations of this so-called law and order society. It controls whole counties, judges, sheriffs, petty law officers and dozens of newspapers. Chief among the latter is the Denver Republican. I could furnish, if given the space, such tales of duplicity and crime from ballot-box stuffing up to murder, arson and dynamiting, as would shock the feelings of the most callous. If any person reading this letter doubts my statements and requires details, I will gladly furnish them on demand. I have been a resident of Colorado for thirty years, and I know whereof I speak.

It has always been the custom of this association to characterize the Western Federation of Miners as a set of intriguing law breakers. This merely to paraphrase the time-worn scheme of thief crying "Stop thief!" Therefore, it caused no surprise in the minds of many persons when Moyer and Haywood were kidnapped. It is the belief of the majority of the citizens of Colorado that the various acts of dynamiting now charged against the federation were incited by the Mine Owners' Association and carried out by paid detectives in its employ. One thing no person can deny is that during the past three years numerous professional slugs, murderers, and ex-convicts have been in the employ of this combination, and murder after murder, outrage after outrage, have been committed by these practical exponents of law and order—all without let or hindrance on the part of the sworn officers of the State. It must seem incredible to people living in law-abiding communities that such a condition could exist.

Therefore, I ask you not to take seriously the awful charges brought against Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone. I ask you to consider the source of the charges. Remember that there is nothing new in these accusations. Within the past two years, over 100 members of the Miners' Union have been arrested and jailed by the mine owners, charged with murder and dynamiting. Of this number but one man was brought to trial. He was acquitted. The other prisoners were turned loose without hearings.

To this day no man in Colorado is safe from personal violence who is persona non grata with the Mine Owners' Association. Especially is this true of Cripple Creek, Walsenberg and Telluride. In these towns all of the peace officers are agents of the association. Of this I have personal knowledge, and I myself could not visit the above-named towns without grave danger to my life. I appeal to that element in our country that loves justice—the earnest, thinking people—to study this matter over carefully. I know the officers of the Western Federation personally, and would stake my last dollar on their innocence. It is possible that Steunenberg may have been blown up by some miner. It may be true, but if it is true, it was the cowardly revenge of some individual made insane by the cruelties of this same organization, the Mine Owners' Association, and the acts of Steunenberg during the strike in Idaho. That more such crimes have not been committed is the wonder of the entire State. Brutality begets brutality. Murder begets murder. Force wrongfully applied is dangerous. Reprisals always follow.

As for the alleged planting of bombs in Denver, to be dug up later by Pinkerton detectives, I can only say that it is my belief, shared by hundreds, that the men who planted the bombs dug them up. Who wants to dig up a bomb planted by another man? One serious side to this conspiracy of capital is the bad effect it has on Colorado. The State is largely ruled by a band of wealthy outlaws masquerading in the garb of law and order. Some day, I trust, the good people of this country will tire of the rule-of-ruth policy of organized wealth. My address is Pueblo, Colo., room 45, Grand Opera House block, where I have been in business continuously for fourteen years.

Henry O. Morris.

Pueblo, Colo., March 19, 1906.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

TERRIFIED AT TRUTH

Reactionists in Cincinnati Local, Socialist Party, Fly from Field of Discussion.

(Special Correspondence.)

Cincinnati, O., March 23.—It's all off for the present in Cincinnati. Poor unity has been slapped in the face and forced into a back seat by Socialist party politicians, who, unable to hold their own against the speakers of the S. L. P., in the joint discussions arranged between the two parties, have beaten a dishonorable retreat. Our good words of argument were too much for them. We were showing up the idiocy of "immediate demands" by a revolutionary working class movement in fine style. They actually whined and fumed. Finally, with the agonizing cry: "You come here to take our members!" their organizer rushed from the room, declaring the meetings must cease. How well he worked up an opposition was shown at the next meeting of the City Central Committee of the Socialist party, which by a vote of sixteen to five concluded to stop the discussions. Behold our official notification thereof:

(Copy.)

Cincinnati, O. March 17, 1906.

Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., Dear Comrade:—

Please see to it that this letter reaches the next meeting of the local Section S. L. P. I do not know the address of the secretary.

At the last meeting of the C. C. C. Local Cincinnati, a motion was carried to discontinue the discussion meetings between the members of said local and the members of Section Cincinnati, S. L. P.

After the above motion had been adopted, the following motion was adopted:

"That a committee of three be elected to make arrangements for, and conduct a public debate between, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party upon the following resolution:

"Resolved, That political action is the most effective weapon of the working class."

"The Socialist party taking the affirmative and each party to be represented by three speakers."

As secretary of the committee elected for the above purpose, I ask you to kindly bring the matter to the attention of the Local Section and inform me of the action taken.

With best wishes I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Edward Gardner,
1109 Dayton Street.

To this communication the following answer was sent by order of the General Committee, S. L. P.:

Mr. Edward Gardner,
1109 Dayton Street,
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Comrade:—

To your letter notifying us that the City Central Committee of Local Cincinnati, Socialist party, has voted to withdraw from the joint discussions, arranged between us, and challenging us to another special debate on a subject selected by the C. C. C. S. L. P., we beg leave to reply. We are ready and willing to continue the discussions already agreed upon.

If you can arbitrarily withdraw from these at your own caprice, we have no guarantee that you would fulfill the conditions of another debate if arranged. When you meet the obligation already entered into by you with us, and by us accepted in good faith, we will be glad to consider other discussions on other subjects of mutual interest.

By order of the General Committee, Section Cincinnati, S. L. P.

Per Katie Eisenberg, Secretary.

Here is certainly a pretty pass. The City Central Committee of the Socialist party after having solemnly arranged a series of six debates between the members of their party and ours, without consulting their membership, to say nothing of our wishes in the matter, abruptly breaks off the discussions and proposes another subject! Evidently we were touching a sore spot, and very evidently there is quite a bunch of autocrats on the City Central Committee of the Socialist party. They are eager to conceal the state of their party throughout the country from their membership. Several young men at the last meeting spoke out and said: "I have learned something to-night!" This is what scared the "leaders." This brought forth the cry: "You come here to take our members!"

Why this dread of the light? What have they to hide? Why do they fear discussion?

Socialists ought to be eager to learn even from their worst enemies. True knowledge must be our guide. Principles that won't stand discussion will not avail even the capitalist parties.

Members of Cincinnati, Socialist party, ask your City Central Committee to explain to you the principles they fear to subject to investigation.

Press Committee, S. L. P.

SOUTHERN WORKINGMEN

JOIN THOSE OF ALL OTHER SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY IN PROTESTING AGAINST THE KIDNAPPING OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, PROLETARIAT DECLARE IT TIME TO SAY TO THE CAPITALISTS "THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER SHALL YOU GO"—NEWPORT NEWS, VA., INDUSTRIALISTS STAND READY TO BEAR ARMS, IF NECESSARY, IN DEFENSE OF WORKING CLASS RIGHTS—CLEVELAND JOINS PROTEST.

San Antonio, Texas, March 25.—For the information of the readers of The People who are keeping up with the tour of National Organizer August Gillhaus, we, of Section San Antonio, submit the following:

The night of Gillhaus' arrival we held a meeting at "S. P." headquarters, the subject of the evening being "Craft" vs. "Industrial Unionism." Owing to unfavorable weather, coupled with the fact that here the working class is scattered over a great area and once getting "out home" can scarcely be dragged out again, it was an excellent discourse to a small but appreciative audience.

Some "S. P."ites learned something of unionism; others did not AND NEVER WILL. One individual "S. P."ite maintained that the middle class would have to emancipate the working class. Of course, Gillhaus showed him that there would soon be practically no "middle class" in existence.

Gillhaus also addressed the local of brewers, bottlers, and one of the two carpenters' locals here. Naturally enough, "Industrial vs. Pure and Simple Unionism" was the subject, and that it was well received is evident from the collection which was taken up by Louis Martin of the I. W. W. (and also of the Brewers' Union). Martin is a hustler and got from the Brewers and Bottlers \$29.25 for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

There was held on Sunday, March 18, on the plaza a joint protest meeting by the I. W. W., S. L. P., and "S. P." The speakers were Gillhaus and Clark, State organizer of the "S. P.," who has lately come in contact with and is an advocate of the I. W. W. Clark stated in effect that "No real Socialist was anything but a supporter of the I. W. W.; all others claiming to be Socialists were flying false colors." Stanley Clark is in the wrong political camp, and, I believe, is in a fair way to realize the fact.

At this open air meeting \$13.50 was gotten together for the defense of our persecuted comrades, and the following resolution was adopted by the 300 workers present:

Whereas, The craven, criminal capitalist class, particularly the Mine Owners' Association of the west, together with their political manikins and strumpet press—regrotes all—have combined in a dastardly endeavor to "railroad" innocent men—members of our class—officers of a working class organization—whose only crime consists in being loyal to working class interests—to the gallows; and

Whereas, True to their anarchistic, social and Governmental concepts, these hostile forces hope to, and believe, that by murdering our brothers they will destroy progressive working class organization, and be in the future untrammelled in exploiting and coolieizing our class; and

Whereas, As class conscious workers, we view this latest outrage as an incident not to be wondered at in the daily recurring, incessant and irrepressible class conflict, which is an inevitable result of the separate and hostile economic and political interests of capitalist society. And we point to this outrage as evidence that the class struggle is a robust, palpating FACT, and not a phantasmagoria; nor yet an invention of Socialists; and

Whereas, In this conflict all workers—will they, nil they—must play a part—either as sheep or soldier. They must be either submissive victims, active or passive upholders of wage slavery, and suffer themselves and posterity to be exploited and degraded without protest, or they must take up the arms and don the armor of class conscious workers and battle ceaselessly for its overthrow; and

Whereas, If our brothers' lives are to be saved and future attacks upon our comrades thwarted, funds must be collected and organization of the working class upon proper lines must be promoted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every one of us as class conscious wage workers constitute ourselves a committee of one for the purpose of organizing and enlightening the working class as to the issue before them—to the end that we may in future be in a position to say to these refined cannibals "THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER!"—for labor, organized and enlightened, will not tolerate in this twentieth century the crimes that in the past you have perpetrated; and, be it further

Resolved, That we double our efforts

to terminate the class struggle by ending the divorce of the workers from the means of work!—thereby establishing an identity of interests—in the collectivist, Socialist Republic—the only possible manner in which the struggle of classes can be made to cease.

Gillhaus left on Thursday, March 22, for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas and other cities.

Newport News, Va., March 30.—The following resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 30, Department of Machinists and Metal Workers of the Industrial Workers of the World, at their last regular meeting. The same have the indorsement of the section of the Socialist Labor Party of this city:

Whereas, The arrest and imprisonment of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners by the uncrowned kings of the Standard Oil type, make evident that a plot is on foot to murder these innocent men. The capitalist class are determined to have some more sacrifices from the working class and have a reputation of the year of 1887.

Fellow workers, we herewith place on record the fact that we are alive to the latest move of the criminal capitalist class, as evidenced by the arrest of these brothers.

Fellow workers, let us remember the Paris Commune. The capitalist press that gloated with fiendish glee and spewed venom on the slaughtered proletariat of Paris in 1871, finds its fitting counterpart in the capitalist press of America to-day, which is ready to poison the public mind and turn loose the dogs of war on the working class.

The time for mere words have passed. It is now up to us to marshal our forces and get together for the conflict ahead; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Industrial Workers of the World of Newport News, Va., in meeting assembled, emphatically protest against the infamous action of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, in railroadizing the officers of the Western Federation of Miners to jail, without a hearing, knowing that their express desire is to foully murder these innocent men, because they dared to maintain the rights of the workers; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Western Federation of Miners both financially and by force of arms, if necessary, in their fight against the oppression of the Russianized tyranny of the capitalist class of the Rocky Mountain regions.

Cleveland, O., March 30.—A rousing meeting, called to protest against the illegality and conspiracy of the authorities of Idaho and Colorado, in the matter of the arrest and deportation of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, was held at Germania Hall last Sunday, at 2 p. m., under the auspices of the local I. W. W., which worked hard to make the meeting a success.

After a few preliminary remarks by the chairman, Wm. R. Fox of Cincinnati, was introduced. The speaker made a splendid impression, being logical from first to last. He showed that Steunenberg was killed at the instigation of the cattle men. The speaker thrilled his audience time and again with telling and dramatic episodes in the history of the conflict between the Western Federation of Miners and the Mine Owners' Association.

He was followed by Paul Dinger, member of the District Council, I. W. W., who clearly and forcibly showed the necessity for organizing along industrial lines, so that among other things, the perpetration of such outrages would be impossible.

Richard Koepfel, editor of the German Party organ, next spoke in German, closing the meeting.

A good collection was taken up, the audience contributing freely toward the defense fund of our imprisoned brothers. There will be over \$25 to add to the fund.

EUREKA SWELLS THE PROTEST.

Eureka, Cal., March 24.—Last Sunday evening, March 18, there was a joint meeting of the S. P. and S. L. P. in Trades Council Hall for the benefit of the Western Federation officials. The collection was \$28.25; expenses, \$6.75.

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"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

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CHAPTER XX.

(Continued from page 1.)

The evidence introduced by the defense was intended to show that members of the miners' union had no part in the plot to derail a train; that it was concocted and executed by detectives employed by the Mine Owners' Association; that the object of the association was to induce President Roosevelt to send federal troops to the district, and that Detective Beckman had endeavored to persuade members of the union to join in the plot. The defense examined a large number of witnesses, some of whom testified that Beckman had endeavored to persuade them to commit acts of violence to win the strike. Others testified to prove alibis for Thomas and Parker.

The defendants Thomas and Parker were acquitted. The only other train-wrecking case was one against McKinney. His bail had been reduced to \$2,000, and an attempt was made to get him out of jail on bond, S. A. Phipps and Edward Bell (who became sheriff after Sheriff H. M. Robertson was deposed, the following June) signing the bond, but Judge Lewis ordered the sheriff not to approve the bond, expressing the opinion that McKinney was guilty, as shown by his own and other testimony, and that he ought to be in the penitentiary. At the same time Judge Lewis increased the bond to \$5,000. Several weeks afterward the district attorney, Henry Trowbridge, nolle the case against McKinney. On his release a complaint was filed against him, charging him with perjury in the train-wrecking case. He was released on \$300 bond, furnished by S. D. Crump, attorney for the Mine Owners' Association, and W. M. Bainbridge, superintendent of the El Paso Mine.

Charles H. McCormick, superintendent of the Vindicator mine, and Melvin Beck, a shift boss, while on the cage descending the shaft of the mine on the morning of November 21, 1903, were almost instantly killed by an explosion at the 600-foot level, where no work was being done. The executive committee of the Mine Owners' Association issued a statement charging the crime against the Western Federation of Miners, and offering a reward of \$5,000 for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator. The executive committee of the district union of the Western Federation of Miners issued a statement attributing the explosion to an accident.

On November 22 the military authorities arrested about 15 men charged with being principals or accessories in the crime. The coroner's jury, composed of 6 men, some of them union men and some non-union men, returned the following verdict, signed by all: "From examination made at the mine and the evidence introduced, this jury is unable to determine the exact cause of said explosion." E. Lyman White, State Commissioner of Mines, in an official report, said that the death of the two men "was caused by deliberate intent on the part of some one unknown."

Members of the Mine Owners' Association were free in attributing the crime to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but no evidence implicating any person was ever found and all the

persons arrested on the charge of causing the explosion were released. At the time of the explosion the mine was under guard and only non-union men were employed. No union man was allowed to enter the mine by the shaft. The 600-foot level might have been reached through some of the other openings to the mine. These openings, which were unused, were searched, but no evidence was found that anybody had entered the mine through them. At the place of the explosion the only clues found were a shattered pistol and several pieces of copper wire. Sheriff H. M. Robertson, Deputy District Attorney J. C. Cole, and employees of the mining company who were working at the mine when the explosion took place made a thorough examination of the premises and were convinced that the person or persons who took the explosives to the 600-foot level did so through the working shaft.

The theory of the Western Federation of Miners was that the owners of the mine wanted an explosion to affect public sentiment, and that McCormick and Beck planned for an explosion without loss of life, but that through some accident they themselves were killed. A pamphlet issued by the Federation answering charges brought against members of the Federation says:

When the explosion occurred at the Vindicator mine the property was guarded by the State militia, and it was not possible for any union men to have entered the mine. It is evident that McCormick and Beck planned to bring off an explosion, as it was currently reported that the State militia was about to be ordered home and the Mine Owners' Association was against this removal.

McCormick and Beck, in planning this infernal machine, made some mistake, which resulted in their death. If the Vindicator cases had come to trial and were not nolle prossed by the district attorney, who is completely controlled by the Mine Owners' Association, indisputable evidence would have been produced to prove that Beck attempted to dynamite a cabin in Lake City that was occupied by five men, against one of whom he had a personal grudge, and also that the same Beck dynamited a mine in order to prevent a successful competitor from obtaining a lease.

In the train-wrecking cases the court records will show that McKinney was a self-confessed criminal, that he was a hired detective of the Mine Owners' Association, and that he was employed for the sole purpose of attempting to wreck a train, and then place the blame on the Western Federation of Miners. By his own confession it was shown that he was promised \$1,000 from the Mine Owners' Association and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world. It was further promised that in case he was convicted of the crime of train wrecking he was to receive an immediate pardon from Governor Peabody. District Attorney Trowbridge, in his statement to the jury, said that there was no possibility of McKinney being saved from the penitentiary, yet, regardless of the statement of the district attorney, regardless of the confession of McKinney convicting himself as the criminal, members of the Mine Owners' Association became his bondsmen to secure his release.

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stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	1,068
In 1892.....	1,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Only the Trades Union is capable of
setting on foot a true political party of
Labor, and thus raise a bulwark against
the power of capital. **MARX.**

CHAPTER XX.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found
under the above caption a literal trans-
cript of Chapter XX, Senate Document
No. 122, 58th Congress, 3rd Session. The
document is the official report on the
Labor Disturbances in the State of Colo-
rado from 1880 to 1904, inclusive. Every
line of that "Chapter XX" should be
carefully read, and the facts given in
the memory. They are a torch-light by
which to observe recent events connected
with the Colorado-Idaho affair—the as-
saults of the Mine Owners' Association's
Governors Gooding and McDonald in de-
claring Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone
guilty; the value of the Orchard "con-
fession"; the deep damnation of the
language held by the reptile capitalist
press of the land in shouting in chorus
malediction upon the heads of the im-
prisoned men, and pronouncing them
"convicted murderers"; the lawless ex-
tradition proceedings;—in short the crim-
inal character of the capitalist com-
bine, back of the whole performance, and
the overbearing impudence of the Pin-
kerton-Thiel detective contrivers of crime.

Chapter XX is a review of officially
recorded facts. It tells of the arrests in
1904 of three leading members of the
Western Federation of Miners upon
charges of train wrecking; it tells of the
men's triumphant acquittal; it tells of the
hiring, detectives and others, of the
Mine Owners' Ass'n., upon whose
affidavits the men were arrested, break-
ing down wholly at the trial, admitting
that they had concocted the plot them-
selves for the purpose of implicating the
Union men, and that the crime was com-
mitted wholly by themselves; finally it
tells how THE PERJURED AND SELF-
CONFESSIONED CRIMINALS WERE RE-
LEASED ON BOND FURNISHED BY
S. D. CRUMP, ATTORNEY FOR THE
MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AND
W. M. BAINBRIDGE, THE SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF THE EL PASO MINE.

Comment is superfluous. Unerring
was the instinct of the Working Class
of the land when it scented black felony
in this recent Colorado-Idaho outrage,
and, realizing that honor and justice are
unknown articles to the Capitalist Class,
whose hands are dripping with the blood
of the Working Class, decided to do its
own thinking and to take the matter in
its own hands by emphatically raising
the voice of protest, turning the light
upon the felon class, expose it red-handed
and thus give a chance to RIGHT—
while getting ready wholly to dethrone
WRONG.

THE LAW OF THE FUNNEL.

Judge O'Sullivan, the case being
squarely put before him, gave it as his
judicially deliberate opinion that the ac-
tion of the insurance companies, in ap-
propriating funds of the company for cam-
paign donations, was larceny. It came
under all the categories that go to con-
stitute the crime. Certain unavoidable
conclusions follow:—

The \$75,000 and the \$48,000 given to
Cornelius N. Bliss and subsequently to
George Cortelyou was stolen goods. The
law of this and other States makes the
receiving, knowingly, of stolen goods,
a penal offence, along with the original
theft himself. Did Cornelius N. Bliss
and George Cortelyou know that the
moneys which they were receiving were
stolen goods? They did. If the insur-
ance officials had gone around among the
voters and personally distributed the
moneys which they larcenized from the
company, the voters would not
have been guilty. They did not
know, they could not know, that the
moneys distributed among them were
stolen goods. They were justified in the
presumption that the distributors of the
said moneys had gone down into their
own pockets, and moved by that patriot-
ic abnegation that causes the capitalist
to sacrifice himself upon the altars of
his country, had dug deep into their
own treasuries, their own hard savings,
to save the country by electing the Re-
publican party. As far as these voters
are concerned they are free from guilt.
Was that the case with Messrs. Bliss
and Cortelyou? Far from it. They knew

that the moneys were stolen goods. In-
deed, they themselves suggested, aye,
urged the commission of the larceny by
applying to the insurance companies' of-
ficials for the companies' funds. The
conclusion can not be escaped, from the
premises laid down by Judge O'Sullivan,
that Messrs. Bliss and Cortelyou were,
knowingly, receivers of stolen goods. Mr.
Cortelyou, the receiver of stolen goods
in New York, is now in Washington, D.
C., in Roosevelt's cabinet. Mr. Cortel-
you is, accordingly, a fugitive from the
justice of this state. The crime of re-
ceiving stolen goods is an extraditable
offence. Has Gov. Higgins of New York
issued requisition papers?

The question can only evoke laughter.
Of course, the Governor of New York
who has just throttled the threatened
investigation of the banking department,
lest his cronies be exposed as criminals,
will be the last man to issue requisi-
tion papers for the fugitive from jus-
tice Cortelyou. And if he did issue re-
quisition papers, is anyone afflicted with
such primitive simplicity as to imagine
that Roosevelt would honor such papers?
that he would refuse Cortelyou a hear-
ing? that he would order a special train
to convey the fugitive back to New York?
that he would call out a regiment
of his precious Rough Riders to man the
train and keep seizers of writs of habeas
corpus from snatching the culprit out
of the train? Of course not. Cortelyou
would be given a hearing, and some legal
action, such as that of "infinite small
recess", would be resorted to in order
to keep the fugitive receiver of stolen
goods from being delivered "to the out-
raged majesty of the Law of the State
of New York". In short, Cortelyou,
the actual criminal and fugitive from
justice, would receive all the considera-
tion that was denied to the obviously
innocent, and obviously non-fugitives
from justice Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

There is in the Spanish language an
expression—"Ley de embudo", the "law
of the funnel"—that might as well be
inducted into our own vernacular. The
term illustrates the principle of capital-
ist administration of Law—broad, as
one end of the funnel, for the Capital-
ist Class; narrow, as the other end of
the funnel, for the Working Class.

ON PILGRIMAGE IN RUSSIA.

W. R. Van Lieu, until recently of
Montana, is now in Dranzoul, in the
Transcaucasian district of Russia. Mr.
Van Lieu did not go to the Transcaucasus
either for the sake of a trip across the
Ocean, nor for the sake of a change of
scenery, not yet for amusement. The
gentleman went to Dranzoul on the same
principle that pilgrims travel to a shrine
from which to gather inspiration.

Mr. Van Lieu was a department super-
intendent at the Washoe smelters. In
his capacity of superintendent, Mr. Van
Lieu had occasion to come in contact
with that wicked and impertinent rabble,
called workmen, that will not recon-
cile itself to the lot of being plundered
of four-fifths of its product and, on
top of that, being treated as a dog. Obed-
ient to its vicious and un-American
instinct of "kicking", the branch of that
rabble, with which Mr. Van Lieu had
to deal, not only "kicked" but had the
temerity of organizing, so as to impart
greater vigor to its "kicks". Obviously
something was wrong; obviously also
something had to be done or the Van
Lieu social structure would come crash-
ing down over the ears of the Van Lieu
"Pillars of Society". Alert of mind, quick
to form a plan and as quick to put it
into execution, Mr. W. R. Van Lieu con-
cluded that Russia was the fountain in
whose limpid waters he should bathe his
manly breast, invigorate his teeming
mind and refresh his patriotic spirit, and
thither he decided to make a pilgrimage.
Thus the gentleman landed in Dranzoul
of the Transcaucasus. That he is mak-
ing good use of his time and opportuni-
ties the Anaconda, Mont., "Standard"
hasens to inform his numerous admir-
ers and fellow members of the Mine
Owners' Association.

Writing from Dranzoul, Mr. Van Lieu
grows enthusiastic over General Ali-
khanoff's ways of handling impertinent
workmen. He can not wait till he
comes home to tell the tale and unload
what he learned. He must unload in
advance. He says:

"It does one's heart good to know of
the way Gen. Alikhanoff is suppressing
the strikes here. Gen. Alikhanoff is the
man, who, a few years ago, suppressed
the uprising in Central Asia, and when
he got through, like the boy and the
apple, there wasn't any core left."

"He started out a few weeks ago,
hearing that a branch line of the rail-
road running from Tiflis to Kars was
going out on strike; he went to the
end of the line and ordered the chief
of the station to have an engine put on
his train.

"I can't. We're going on strike."

"Ah, is that so?"

"Turning to his petty officer, he said,
'Take him out and string him up.' A
few minutes after he was dangling an
engine came steaming in to pick up his
train. Attaching three carriages to the
train, barred and grated and used as
prison vans, he came to the first station,

jumped out and said to the first man he
met: 'Who are you?'

"I am the station master."

"Ah, a Georgian, I see."

Then turning to his officer, 'Put him
in,' and into one of the three prison
vans he was tumbled.

"To another man: 'And who are you?'

"I am the porter."

"Ah, an Armenian, you look like."

Then to his officer: 'Put him in,' and in
he was tumbled.

"Up the whole line he went, and when
a quarter of the railroad line's staff
was gathered up he hitched an engine
to the three cars and they have not
been heard of since. Needless to say, no
strike occurred.

"At Kutais, three hours' distance
from here, when Alikhanoff arrived 160
of the ringleaders were tried by court-
martial and shot."

Thus the pilgrim Van Lieu proceeds
column after column, and he closes with
the jubilant whoop:

"Strike law exists all over Russia to-
day, and under it any man who incites
men to strike can be taken out without
any formality to be strung up to a tree."

W. R. Van Lieu must have communi-
cated in advance with Govs. Gooding
and McDonald of Idaho and Colorado. When
the gentleman returns to America we
may expect to have him declare the
whole land under "strike law"—if noth-
ing happens to render the homing pil-
grim harmless.

IS GOLD AT THE BOTTOM?

Speaking before the Political Econ-
omy Club of the University of Chic-
ago, on the 21st of March, George E.
Roberts, superintendent of the United
States mint, said:

"Within the next 20 years the world's
gold supply will be more than doubled.
The discovery of new gold fields in the
Transvaal, Colorado and other places
within the last decade, the advancement
in the mechanical and metallurgical
treatment of low-grade ores, and the
more scientific methods of mining have
placed the world in a position paral-
leled only by the periods following the
discovery of America."

For some little time past, statements
—casual and deliberate, official and un-
official—have been filtering through the
press that pointed to a near-at-hand
phenomenal increase of the gold out-put.
The discovery of new gold fields figured,
on the whole, less conspicuously in the
causes of the increase than the improved
methods. What with the one and the
other, careful scanners of the horizon
apprehended evil rather than good in the
anticipated gold-deluge. Prices, it was
justly feared, would be so affected, that
gold might cease to be the desirable
standard; political commotion would be
the result; not unlikely a movement
would be set on foot to demonize gold
in favor of silver, and a presidential
campaign might be looked forward to in
which the language of a McKinley in
1896 would be held by the Bryans, and
the language of a Bryan would be held
by the McKinleys of that year. While
this forecast, sound though it is in eco-
nomics and its political reflexes, was from
the start remote, certain events have
occurred and are occurring now, that
justify the belief that the recent dis-
coveries of gold fields in Colorado, to-
gether with the vastly improved meth-
ods of treating lower-grade ore, is of
such importance as immediately to re-
flect itself in social manifestations. The
question is suggested, Are the desperat-
ly high-handed proceedings of the Colo-
rado-Idaho Mine Owners' Association, in
the endeavor to crash through all bar-
riers of resistance on the part of their
employees, an immediate result of the
now increased possibilities in gold pro-
duction? Is gold at the bottom of the
desperado conduct of Idaho's and Colo-
rado's officialdom against Moyer, Hay-
wood, Pettibone and St. John?

It is an observation amply substan-
tiated by history that facilities of pro-
duction have a tendency, not to alleviate
the burden of the toiler, but to act as
a rod of scorpions upon his back. This
is especially the case when the facilities
of production, or the remuneration there-
for, are, from any cause, materially im-
proved. It is a point that has been re-
peated again and again by the historians
of the country that slavery in America
received its impetus from the invention
of the cotton gin. Before then, slavery
in this country was but an incident.
Afterwards it became a unique institu-
tion. Slavery among the Romans was
cruel enough, but its cruelty was of the
nature of the cruelty bred by ex-
cessive luxury. Slavery in America was
an economic factor, the horrors of which
transcend all previous experiences. The
breeding of slaves, the deliberately rend-
ing of the family ties of the toiler, all
for the sake of the cash that was in it,
—that was a result of the vastly im-
proved facilities for the exploitation of
cotton that the cotton gin ushered in.
The rod of iron with which the slave
was formerly run, now became a rod
of scorpions. A similar experience was
observed in Cuba. The days of the real
agony of the slave broke upon him on
the island with the discovery of the vast
wealth that could be extracted from the

sugar cane fields. May not be the conduct
of the gold mine owners of the West
towards the toiler in their mines be
intimately connected with the discoveries
that render his toil more fruitful?

No more than the slave in Cuba be-
fore the Age of the Sugar Plantation,
nor the slave in the United States before
the Age of the Cotton Gin, was the life
of the Colorado gold miner a life of dig-
nified repose before 1894. Remarkable,
however, is the circumstance that exact-
ly within the last decade—the exact
period during which the Superintendent
of the mint states the discoveries of
new gold fields were made in Colorado,
and improved methods had been adopted
—the war, because war it is, was started
by the mine owners against the Western
Federation of Miners. It is with 1894
that the first outrages were initiated
by the mine owners against the union,
and these outrages, waxing in violence
in the measure that the intrepid miner of-
fered successful resistance, have during
these last three years been rapidly de-
veloping until they reached the present
acute crisis—conspiracy with the aid of
Pinkerton-Thiel skipjacks to murder the
officers of the Union.

History repeats itself only where con-
ditions are exactly alike. The quarter-
ing of men who resisted the royal prerog-
atives of the British Crown repeated
itself until the day came when condi-
tions had changed so materially that
not the resister of the royal prerogative,
but the royal prerogative itself
lost its head upon the scaffold. More
than one revolt against British dominion
was smothered in these colonies,
until the day came when the changed
conditions smothered, not the revolt, but
the power that was revolted against, and
the independent United States was born.
Many an attempt to strike the shackles
from the slave resulted in the tar-and-
feathering of the inspired apostle of free-
dom, the riding him upon rails, aye, the
killing of him, yet the day came when
the tar-and-featherers, together with the
whole Bourbon-Copperhead pack, was
made to bite the dust. And so again now.
History has been repeating itself in the
matter of added oppression to Labor in
the measure that Labor's toil promised
quicker and ampler abundance to the ex-
ploiter, but the monotony of that prattle
is about to change. The earnest of the
change lies in the determined front with
which the Western Federation of Min-
ers, with Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone,
St. John at its head, has bid defiance to
the exploiting class—a defiance so suc-
cessful that the Mine Owners' Associa-
tion has become outé, has lost its head,
and has begun to run amuck.

Whether, or not gold is at the bottom
of the Idaho-Colorado performance, his-
tory is, in this matter, about to adapt
itself to the changed conditions, and ut-
ter the speech that these conditions dic-
tate.

HAS BELL CHANGED HIS JOB?

The Indianapolis, Ind., "News" comes
out with a lurid editorial against the
Western Federation of Miners. It is the
wildest, the most reckless of any that
has yet run into this office. The paper
declares that "many of the crimes com-
mitted by the Western Federation of
Miners have been avowed by leaders of
the organization and avowed with pride."
The rest of the article is of the stamp
of that sentence. Its tenor suggests
the question, Has the redoubtable "Gen."
Sherman Bell been engaged by the
"News" as Editor? The article forcibly
reminds one of the delirium tremens
rhapsodies of the "Gen." at the time
that he was running the State of Colo-
rado in 1904.

On June 11, 1904, five days after the
Independence, Colo., explosion, the
"Gen." announced to an enraptured gath-
ering of members of the Mine Owners'
Association, and the capitalist press of
the land echoed the announcement far
and wide:

"I have indisputable evidence in my
possession which will lead to the con-
viction of a number of union men for the
murder of the non-union miners who
were killed in the Independence depot
explosion. We have between thirty-five
and forty of them in the bull pen who
will swing for this crime. We are only
awaiting to capture two or three more
men before we will tell what our evi-
dence is."

Needless to say that not a single
conviction resulted, "notwithstanding the
fact," as the "Miners' Magazine" justly
states, "the official machinery of the
State was in the hands of the Mine
Owners' Association and the corporations
of Colorado." Moreover, as "Chapter XX"
proved, the boasters over crime are the
Mine Owners' Association members.

The "Gen." was in one of his delirium
tremens fits—that worst sort of delirium
tremens that comes from drinking in of
imaginary fumes of blood. The friends
of the "Gen."—even such a reptile as
his friends—declare he is not responsible.
That must be the case with the Editor
of the Indianapolis "News." A person
must be irresponsibly drunk—whether
with whiskey or the imaginary fumes of
blood—to utter such monstrous calum-
nies and so recklessly to lie.

A Brace of Specimens, Even "Neater."

The Daily People of last March 1,
Weekly of March 10, had occasion to
exhibit a "Neat Specimen" of Volkszeit-
ung Corporation density on the subject
of Trades Unionism, by convicting the
man out of his own mouth as incapable
of understanding the facts against which
he bumps his own nose, consequently
utterly unfit for the role of leadership
which he presumes to play in the Amer-
ican Labor Movement. The papers of
the corporation—"Volkszeitung" and
"Worker"—again furnish opportunity to
preach the word of sense on the burning
question of Trades Unionism by nailing
their ears to the pillory of fact, of a fact
again quoted by themselves, no less a
fact than the words of Marx himself,
and which, in their incorrigible density,
they quote and seek to palm off upon
the unsuspecting readers as arguments
against the Industrial Workers of the
World and the Socialists who support
that organization.

As is well known, the Trades Union
attitude of the S. L. P. and the posture
of the I. W. W. is this:—The economic
organization of the working class is the
groundwork for the political party of
Labor, the latter being the reflex of the
former; according as the economic or-
ganization is sound, the working class
will be united economically, and that
economic soundness and unity will be
reflected in the rise of a united party of
Socialism. This basic principle leads to
certain unavoidable conclusions; the con-
clusions, together with the principles
from which they flow, determine the
posture of the I. W. W. and the Trades
Union attitude of the Socialist Labor
Party. These may be summed up in
the following tenets:

First. The economic organization is es-
sential to the emancipation of the work-
ing class;

Second. The political movement of
Labor is indispensable in the struggle for
emancipation;

Third. The available political move-
ment of Socialism must be the direct
offshoot from the class-consciously eco-
nomically organized working class;

Fourth. The political movement, that
is available in the struggle for Labor's
emancipation, is in duty bound to recog-
nize its parent and source: "Neutrality"
can not be found in its vocabulary;
where that word is found, it is evidence
of the spuriousness of the alleged politi-
cal movement; and, lastly,

Fifth. There is an obvious connection
between the political and the economic
movement of Labor—no less and no
stronger a connection than there is be-
tween the scouts of an army and the
army itself; indispensable as its scouts
are to an army, so indispensable is its
political movement to the integrally,
industrially organized working class;
as unessential as its scouts are
for the army's final act of
battle, so unessential is the politi-
cal movement for that final act of em-
ancipation which consists in the "taking
and holding" of the productive powers of
the land. It is "without affiliation"
with its scouts that an army delivers
battle: "without affiliation" with its
political arm the working class, embat-
tled in its industrially constructed eco-
nomic organization, moves into posses-
sion and ousts the capitalist class.

It is unnecessary to pursue, through
all its devious doublings, windings,
twistings and irrelevanties, the theory
of the pure and simple political Social-
ists, which the A. F. of Hellized Volks-
zeitung Corporation seeks to impose
upon the Socialist party. Suffice it to
point out the obvious fact that, as a
matter of course, the Corporation is
opposed to the posture of the I. W. W.
and, consequently, to the Trades Union
attitude of the S. L. P. Imagining that
it knocks out both, or, rather, intending
to convey the idea that it does, and that
it brings the testimony of no less an
authority than Marx in support of its
case, the Corporation trots out—"Volks-
zeitung of March 14, "Worker" of March
17—a conversation that a certain
Hamann, the treasurer of a Union, re-
ports to have had with Marx in Ger-
many, in the year 1860. We shall make
no point of the fact that the two Cor-
poration papers mutilate the Hamann
report; nor shall we make any particu-
lar point of the fact that the English
poodle of the Corporation, "The Worker,"
improves upon the mutilation by toning
down and even falsifying the language of
Marx. We shall let that pass, and, in
order all the more completely to expose
the attempted swindle upon the public,
take the mutilation as it stands.

The fragment is opened with a ques-
tion that Hamann reports he put to
Marx:

"Is it a prerequisite for the fitness of
the Trades Union that it be dependent upon
a political organization?"

Marx's answer follows:

"The Trades Union should never be con-
nected with, nor made dependent upon
political party, if the former is to fulfill
its task. The moment that is done, the
death-blow is dealt to it. The Trades Union

is the school for Socialism. In the Trades
Union the workman is trained into the
Socialist, because there the struggle with
capital is daily carried on under their very
eyes. All political parties, whatever their
complexion may be, and without exception,
warm up the working class only for a
season, transiently. The Trades Union,
on the contrary, captures the mass of the
workingmen permanently. ALL THE
TRADES UNION IS CAPABLE OF SETTING ON
FOOT A TRUE POLITICAL PARTY OF LABOR,
AND THUS RAISE A BULWARK AGAINST THE
POWER OF CAPITAL. The bulk of the work-
ingmen have reached the point where they
realize that their material condition must
be improved, regardless of what party they
may belong to. Now, then, the moment the
material condition of the point where they
improved, he can devote himself more to
the education of his children; his wife and
little ones need not wander into the fac-
tory; he himself can all the more improve
his own mind and see to his physical well-
being;—he will become a Socialist without
suspecting it."

Is there any comfort to be drawn,
from this answer, by the pure and
simple political Socialist?

The term "political party" recurs
therein several times—one time as a
thing that can "warm up the working
class only for a season, transiently,"
another time as the "only true political
party of Labor," and in this latter in-
stance it is spoken of as the product
"only [of] the Trades Union," which is
expressly stated as being alone "capable
of setting on foot" such a "true political
party of Labor," the function of which
party, moreover, is characterized as a
"bulwark against the power of capital,"
by no means as the weapon that can
settle the question. /It would be to
impute to Marx an obvious contradic-
tion, a contradiction that his express
words deny, to construe the term "politi-
cal party" as referring in one place to
the identical concept that it refers to
at the start of his answer. Marx was
no lunk-head. Never did he contradict
himself. He had two distinct "political
parties" in mind—the reformers' party
and the Labor party. When at the start
of his answer he says that it would be
a death-blow for the Union to be at all
connected with a "political party" he
can not have meant a minute later that
it would be equally a death-blow for the
Union to be at all connected with that
"true political party of Labor," which
he himself says the Union alone is "cap-
able of setting on foot," or be the eco-
nomic representative of. Indeed, the an-
swer given by Marx to Hamann, to-
gether with other and similar passages
in Marx's works will be noticed to be
the corner-stone upon which the Pre-
amble of the I. W. W. is reared, and
upon which is planted that passage in
Daniel De Leon's address on "The Pre-
amble of the Industrial Workers of the
World" in which, speaking of the politi-
cal clauses in the Preamble, he says:

"In this sentence of the Preamble is
condensed what may be called the code
of Marxian 'tactics,' as distinguished
from the code of Marxian 'economics';
the code of 'action,' as distinguished
from the code of 'theory.'"

Marx's position on this head is, on the political
subject, the line close along which the
I. W. W. hewed its course. That po-
sition—"Only the Trades Union is ca-
pable of setting on foot a true political
party of Labor and thus raise a bulwark
against the power of capital"—demon-
strates conclusively the correctness of
each and all of the five I. W. W. and S.
L. P. tenets enumerated above, which cul-
minate with that which denies that the
political movement can "take and hold,"
deliver the battle, so to speak; and that
places the political as the dependent
upon and the offshoot of the economic
movement, and not as the all important
part of the movement, as the pure and
simple political Socialists would make it
out.

Equally cold is the blast that blows
from Marx's answer to Hamann into
the face of the double of the pure and
simple political Socialist—the A. F. of
Hellite.

Was Marx, perchance, advocating po-
litical scabbiness? Was the Unionism,
of which Marx said that it would "train
the workman into a Socialist," the A. F.
of Hell article, which structurally
excludes the bulk of the working class
from its fold, and contracts each craft
as a prospective scab upon all the others
on the principle of Capital and Labor
having reciprocal interests? Was the
Unionism that Marx contemplated, as a
means to "improve the material condi-
tion of the working class," the A. F. of
Hell specimen that has superintended
the steady decline of the working-
man in well being, and strewn the coun-
try with his mutilated limbs? Was the
Unionism, whose posture Marx spoke of
as affording opportunity for acquaint-
ance with "the class struggle with cap-
ital, by being daily carried on under the
very eyes" of the membership, the A. F.
of Hell system that dopes the member-
ship with affiliation with the Civic Fed-
eration? Away with the dishonorable
trick! Marx was the last man to be
taken in with the deception of judging
a thing by its label—of considering
everything a "Union" which it suits
graffers to label by that name. The
list of things enumerated by Marx as
accomplishable by the Union is an in-
ventory that particularizes the anti-Union-
ism of A. F. of Hellism, and strips it of
the mask of Unionism.

And yet such an utterance by Marx—
a veritable hailstorm of cracks over the
pillory of fact.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a
loss to comprehend what you Socialists
mean by dividing the people into three
different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use
your own intelligence, even unaided by
Socialist Labor Party literature, you
would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of peo-
ple, citizens; all equal before the law;
and our free institutions are for the
benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say?

B. J. (testily)—That's just what I
say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free in-
stitutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st,
the suffrage; 2nd, The right of any one
to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd,
Our free schools; 4th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the
first. You are a motorman; you told
me that last election you did not vote.
Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get
off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you assert your
right of suffrage and vote.

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the
neck, pulls him to a near pump and
holds his head under while he pumps a
bucket full of water on J. B.'s head.
When B. J. recovered his breath U. S.
proceeds)—That much for equality be-
fore the law No. 1. Much good does the
written "equality" do you if in prac-
tice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like
standing ten and more hours on the
front platform of a car, summer and
winter, at the starvation wages you

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WORD FROM HAYWOOD.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18, 1936.

Daniel De Leon:

Dear Comrade—Your letter of the 7th instant and circular mailed New York, March 10, are received. Not a copy of the Weekly or Daily People has reached us yet. However, the sheriff informed us this morning a large bundle of papers now in the Boise Post Office would be delivered to-morrow. I am especially anxious to get The People to keep acquainted with progress of the I. W. W. The People affords up-to-date information on this all important subject. We are likewise anxious to read the earnest support that we know will come through the same medium.

We realize how you and all our friends and sympathizers feel. We will try and prove worthy of your comradeship in the battle for Industrial Freedom.

I am fraternally yours,

Wm. D. Haywood.

SWELLING THE DEFENSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

Inclosed please find P. O. order for \$70, contribution to defense fund of Charles A. Moyer, William D. Haywood and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners, whom the mine owners of Colorado and Idaho, on perjured testimony, would railroad to the gallows. Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. POWERS.

Olneyville, R. I., March 28.

GOOD FOR ST. JOHN!

To the Daily and Weekly People:

The following incident is about Vincent St. John, now much in the public eye in connection with the Idaho-Colorado situation, and of whom mine owners' detectives said, according to the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of February 28: "St. John has given the mine owners of the district more trouble in the past year than any twenty men up there. IF LEFT UNDISTURBED HE WOULD HAVE THE ENTIRE DISTRICT ORGANIZED IN ANOTHER YEAR. As it is, there are hundreds of miners added to the union membership through his efforts." It was told to me recently by a miner, and is indicative of the manner of man and sort of spirit that these conflicts develop in the miners of the inter-mountain region.

Some three years or so ago, in a cafe in Telluride, a judge of the district court walked up to St. John and said: "We have met frequently, but we have never been introduced. Allow me to introduce myself, for there is something about you, St. John, that I admire."

St. John promptly and curtly replied: "Tell me what it is that you like, you blankety-blank, and I'll cut it out."

I am told that St. John is not a talkologist, but is active, nervous, reticent, never brags of the past nor threatens a promise for the future. A true revolutionist looks upon the praise of the enemy just as St. John in the foregoing report.

Our national organizer, Philip Veal, as tried before the judge referred to in the recent Colorado labor war, and perhaps he can confirm this story and recall others that he heard in Telluride about the vigorous and youthful St. John.

Hoping to see this note in print soon,

Fraternally,

Geo. Speed.

San Francisco, March 19.

THE GOOD RESULTS OF GOOD AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$3.25 for enclosed subs. This is the result of an agitation meeting held this Sunday evening, Comrade J. E. Fitzgerald, speaker. Eight subs to Weekly People, one for the Industrial Worker, 22 pamphlets sold and plenty of W. P. and leaflets distributed.

G. F. Carnahan.

Houston, Tex., March 26.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

aniel De Leon.

Dear Comrade:

In Bloody Sunday a monster meeting held in S. L. C. by the I. W. W., P., and S. P., an S. P. man was H. man of committee in charge. About 11 over expenses was raised and a "justice" instructed chairman to send a draft for amount in the name of De Leon and Hilquit, the two representatives of the international committee. We expected to see acknowledgement in the Weekly People but it has failed to appear. If draft was sent as instructed would require the endorsement of both Hilquit and Hilquit before it could be cashed. Have you seen anything of it? Would some inquiry be made by some

comrade of N. Y. C. of Hilquit?

Fraternally,

A. G. Allen.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 21.

A. G. Allen,

Salt Lake City, Utah,

Dear Comrade:

The information contained in the above letter is the first I have received in the matter.

Daniel De Leon.

MORE FORGERIES BY "THE WORKER."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"The Worker" of the 24th inst. again publishes the minutes of the fourth New Jersey Unity Conference in falsified shape. After comparing the same with the full minutes, I find that there are important omissions. Thus, Glanz, S. P., speaking in favor of the party-owned press, is represented by "The Worker" as saying:

"There is no one that can prove to me that De Leon ever betrayed the S. L. P."

The full minutes read thusly:

"There is no one that can prove to me that De Leon ever betrayed the S. L. P., AS BERGER AND WILSHIRE HAVE THE S. P."

Again "The Worker" says:

"The meeting then adjourned to meet Sunday, February 18."

The full minutes puts it in this wise:

"The meeting then adjourned to meet Sunday, February 18, 2 p. m., at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken."

"The Conference adjourned with the mutual recognition on both sides that the press of the movement is its greatest weapon, and that whatever the difficulties arising from party ownership of the press, they are trifling compared to what such difficulties become when the material interests of individual ownership sway them, or when designing or ambitious men control the private press. The Conference recognized that party ownership and control of the press of the movement are essential to the party safety."

"James M. Reilly,

"Secretary for S. P.

"John Hossack,

"Secretary for S. L. P."

I thought I would call attention to the above as it may have escaped notice.

Henry Traurig.

New York, March 23.

THE "MORAL" GYRATIONS OF COM-STOCK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That "open letter" to Anthony Comstock in the Weekly People of March 17th was the best thing of its kind I have seen printed for many a day. Twelve years ago I took the Truth Seeker of New York and its columns were replete with reports of this moral gymnast and his celebrated band of "vice-suppressors."

He was very busy then, as now, trying to unravel the kinks of society, but his efforts were so ridiculed and belittled by the liberals of those days, that the poor fellow was on the verge of "throwing up the sponge" and sinking out of sight in the slough of oblivion.

At that time he was waging a relentless war against fallen women, and, between keeping these on a run from one town to another, and answering the rebuffs and jests of a laughing public, he was indeed kept very busy.

He must have grown tired of that fruitless chase for I see he has now turned his attention to the suppression of "little gamblers."

It is safe to predict that this last "game" will prove as elusive as the first, but experience can never improve the judgment of some people.

As the editor has answered him so handsomely and shown up his folly so completely, this moral champion will now "retaliate" by holding up the S. L. P. to the gaze of the church, as "enemies to morality and civilization."

This old game always "works," and many good people will be deceived for a time; but, as you can't fool all the people all the time, this chastisement, in the end, will be worth all, and much more than it cost. How slick and suave are the arguments of these reform fakirs when they need help to carry out their fads of impossibility; but their attitude changes quickly, when asked to investigate any measure for the betterment of humanity from a practical standpoint.

Their answer is invariably the same. "Too busy; can't waste precious time on such flimsy notions as Industrialism, or Socialism. Let anarchists and Socialists settle such matters. God's kingdom must not be neglected for 'air castles' of men," &c., &c.; and off they go, and that is all the satisfaction you will get from such quarters.

I wonder if Anthony Comstock would

consider a proposition from our side to circulate among his dupes, the By-Laws and platforms of the I. W. W. and Socialist parties, in exchange for the same laws and regulations of his own order, and be willing to trust to the judgment of each reader as to which organization he would join, to accomplish in the quickest and most effective way, the "suppression of gamblers"—big and little?

You bet he'd never have time to answer the suggestion. His grandmother would be dying at that moment, or he'd get a telegram from Rome to confer with the Pope, or—as a last resort—he might collapse from heart failure;—anything rather than allow his hypnotized followers to come in contact with such merciless bombs as De Leon's Minneapolis speech, and Debs' accompanying argument on "Pure and simple Unionism." That pamphlet alone would loosen the scales from the most bigotted republican and put him on a basis of reason and common sense. It will be a sad day for the leaders of bogus reform associations when their numbers resolve to compare sides, and study their interests as a class. That day is slowly dawning, and in the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, I see the reflection and outlines of the future Co-Operative Commonwealth.

Hattie F. Hadley.

Lynden, Wash., March 24.

HONORED BY EXCOMMUNICATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was expelled for being a member of I. W. W., by Local 582, International Association of Machinists, with Pope O'Connell at the helm. I consider it an honor. The order was issued from Washington, D. C., by Pope Jas. O'Connell.

S. Bassett.

Waycross, Ga., March 24.

GETTING ONTO THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Globe, S. P.:

Recognizing the fact that no reforms under the capitalistic rule will ever benefit the working class, that nothing but the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system, and the establishing of the Co-operative Commonwealth will ever emancipate the workers from wage slavery, and it is material for the revolution we want, and not the reform vote; therefore, in our opinion National Referendum A is a move on the part of the reform element within the Socialist Party, to take the party from the real working class movement and make of it a reform party. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Globe, vote down the said referendum and denounce the so-called leaders and the Socialistic press for the compromising tactics they are using. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each local of the S. P. of Arizona for their action on the same, and a copy be sent to the Socialistic press for publication. Fraternally submitted,

LOCAL GLOBE.

F. H. LITTLE,

PHIL GALENTINE,

Committee.

AS TO THE "SOCIALIST POSTERS ISSUED BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I would be very much obliged if you will let me know through the Letter Box if the two posters, Socialist Poster No. 1 and Poster No. 2, which are issued by the International Institute of Social Science, are reliable to use in general agitation and conversation. I send the posters by separate cover.

W. W.

New York, March 24.

[The two posters are full of serious errors. The errors in Poster No. 1 are of too involved a nature for cursory handling. The errors in Poster No. 2 are more obvious. For instance:

1st, The wages received by the workmen (census 1900) are made to appear in the poster as part of the "Total VALUE of labor power used in production." The including of "wages" in the term "VALUE of labor power" is false economics. The error is all the more serious seeing that, of the amount (\$5,815,000,000) denominated "Total value of labor power used in production," more than two-thirds (4,129,000,000) are admittedly wages. Even if the remaining less than one-third (1,686,000,000) given as the "value of labor" in the product of farmers, farm tenants, artisans, shopkeepers, etc., be correctly estimated and be correctly called "VALUE of labor," the gross of the total (\$5,815,000,000) no wise belongs under the category of "value" of labor power, they are the "price" of labor power in the labor market. The mistaking or jumbling the "value" of labor power for or together with the "price" of labor power is a nest from which a swarm of errors of reasoning flow daily. The error can not be too carefully guarded against. The error recurs throughout that poster. Marx, realizing the serious importance of the distinction, is exhaustively explicit on

the fact that what, in practice, the wage slave gets is, not the VALUE of his labor power, but the PRICE of his labor power. American capitalism is the thing in practice.

2nd, The "share of productive labor in its product" (census 1900) is given in the poster as 23.74 per cent. This is another serious economic error. Statistical tables, intended to portray the amount to which labor is exploited, limp fatally if they stop at the figures for wages received. They must be accompanied by the retail price that labor has to pay with those same wages for the goods that it consumes. The wages paid to labor in the factory to produce a yard of calico will not purchase a yard of the same stuff at retail. Veritable mares' nests do those tumble into who overlook this fact. It is an error that leads directly to the populist mistake of looking at money regardless of its purchasing power. When the purchasing power is considered of the 23.74 per cent. of the share that productive labor receives as wages in the shop, that purchasing power will be found to be between 17-18 per cent. of labor's product—and THAT IS THE REAL "SHARE OF LABOR IN ITS PRODUCT."

3rd, The poster distinguishes between "a primary market, where the product, consisting chiefly in raw materials, is sold at the places of production," and "a wholesale market, where the product, consisting partly in materials and partly in finished articles, is sold in large blocks." The distinction is whimsical and misleading. There is no such distinction in fact. Bales of calico (manufacture) are sold "at the places of production" as well as bales of cotton (raw material); and bales of cotton (raw material) are sold "in large blocks" as well as bales of calico (manufacture). The fact is that, outside of the retail shops, both raw material and manufacture are sold in a wholesale market, THE WORLD'S MARKET, AT THE WORLD'S MARKET PRICES. The distinction attempted in the poster is unscientific; it belittles the international feature of "values" and "prices" at this advanced stage of capitalism—a feature, the overlooking of which, likewise leads into economic and utopian mares' nests untold.

These few instances will give a clue to the more involved errors latent in poster No. 1. For these reasons we can not recommend the posters as reliable.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

FROM THE BUSINESS MAIL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money for five subs Daily and Weekly People which will help spread the light of True Socialism. The workers are slowly but surely awakening. Help rouse them, militants!

J. G. D.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 26.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the dollar inclosed send me the Daily People for three months. I can not depend on the so-called public press for information on the Moyer-Haywood case. I read the Weekly People, but I fear all the news cannot be got into it, so need the Daily.

W. D. O'Connell.

Two Harbors, Minn., March 23.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the dollar herewith renew my subscription to the Daily People. It is really a fine paper and no Socialist can afford to be without it.

Kate S. Williard.

Ogden, Utah, March 23.

THE TIMES THAT CALL FOR TRUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the "Western Clarion" issue, I think, of March 3, there appears an article from the pen of Mr. Weston Wrigley, a member of the Socialist party of Canada, Toronto branch, dealing with the activity of the local branch during the winter months. In the course of his remarks Wrigley takes occasion to tell how the I. W. W. endeavored to make a bear garden out of the Maily meeting, but that at the Debs meeting they were upon their good behavior. Also that it is extremely amusing to see the members of the I. W. W., who were formerly in the S. L. P. here, repudiate their former posture and follow De Leon in his anarchistic belittling of the ballot.

In the first assertion, the facts are that the I. W. W. members at the Maily meeting asked legitimate questions and acted as gentlemen; the only thing bearish was that the questions were pointed and distressing to the speaker of the afternoon, Mr. Maily. In the second assertion the facts are that autocracy prevailed and no questions were allowed. The third assertion is false and based upon prejudice or malice, or ignorance, all inexcusable in a professing REVOLUTIONARY Socialist. If Wrigley has not made himself acquainted with the principles of the I. W. W. and its attitude on the coming together on the economic and political field, then he simply is a human graphophone into whose ear some one has poured the mis-statements made in his letter upon that phase of the question.

Then upon De Leon's attitude he is also incompetent to give any opinion.

His assertion shows ignorance and is again fulfilling his function of a graphophone. Any one who cares to inquire into the position of the S. L. P., as voiced by De Leon, knows that that party has not "anarchistically belittled the ballot," but on the contrary has recognized the ballot in the past and today recognizes the ballot; but realizes its powers and limitations, in contradistinction to those gentlemen who have not learned, or will not learn, from the mass of facts lying around them that the ballot and the political field have their necessary function and that the economic has its necessary function, each incomplete without the other.

These men, whose whole horizon is obstructed by the name De Leon are anarchists, not Socialists. They consciously or unconsciously, it matters not, seek to destroy an organization at what they are pleased to consider its head. The man who allows himself to take up the cry of "De Leon" or "S. L. P." without investigating the why and the wherefore of the matter, simply plays into the hands of those whose aim it is to make an issue out of non-essentials, to the end that the unwary may be led into a blind alley, while the dupes laugh and profit by virtue of their chicanery. De Leon is not the I. W. W. Trautmann is not the I. W. W. Sherman is not the I. W. W. Haywood is not the I. W. W., but to broaden what Haywood said: "There are plenty of De Leons, Trautmanns, Shermans, Haywoods, Moyers, Pettibones and St. Johns born, and in embryo, in the I. W. W. The political and economic movement of the revolutionary working class cannot be disrupted and destroyed by either the capitalist anarchist, or the "Socialist" anarchist, for the reason that to wipe it out of existence you must wipe out not one man or a dozen men but the whole rank and file of those revolutionary organizations of the wage slaves, the economic and political.

The times are times for truths, not misrepresentations of a parrot-like nature. This seeming conspiracy of lies and calumny against the I. W. W. on the part of the capitalist press and their able servitors, the so-called Socialist press, will simply cause the ranks of the I. W. W. to close up and the revolutionary spirit to grow stronger. So keep it up if you think those tactics will avail against a rapidly awakening working class.

James M. Reid.

President Local 198.

Toronto, Can., March 23.

GEORGE E. HOEKEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade George E. Hoeken, a member of Section Minneapolis, was killed on March 17, while riding on an open flat car on one of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company's lines, in whose employ he was. An example of the small value in which capitalists hold the lives of the wage slaves whom they exploit is evidenced by the fact that the men employed by the above named company are compelled to ride back and forth to places where construction work is being done in open flat cars, the sides of which come within six inches of center poles which support the overhead trolley wires. Comrade Hoeken, sitting on the floor of the flat car with his back to the sides, the swaying of the car brought his head in contact with one of these poles; and he received a concussion from which he died within an hour.

Despite the fact that at the time of his death Comrade Hoeken had on his person his card of membership in the Socialist Labor Party and the addresses of several comrades, the hiring capitalist officials, no doubt wishing to seize the occasion to show their contempt for a militant member of the working class, designated Comrade Hoeken as an unknown man and took no steps whatever to communicate the fact of his death to any one of his acquaintances.

At an extra meeting of Section Minneapolis, called to take some action on the death of Comrade Hoeken, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Comrade George E. Hoeken has been removed from our midst by being killed while in the employ of the local street railway company and through its characteristic negligence in safeguarding the lives of the wage slaves in its employ; and

Whereas, Comrade Hoeken had no illusions or delusions as to the true merchandise character of himself and all other members of his class, and was always active in propagating the doctrine of working class interests amongst his fellow wage workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Section Minneapolis, deeply deplore in the loss of Comrade Hoeken a wide-awake and aggressive comrade and a militant member of the wage slave class; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to Comrade Hoeken's relatives and a copy be sent to the party press for publication.

Peter Reil, Organizer.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 23.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

"INTERESTED READER," NEW YORK.

The chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, referred to by Senator Rayner as having acted so considerably of the railroads, is Senator Elkins of West Virginia.

B. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Mine Owners' Ass'n. is an organization of criminals. Read the article. Read the official account published in these columns of their dynamiting and railroad wrecking achievements. They also dynamited the homes of the striking coal miners at Newcastle, Colo. For all we know it is they themselves who blew up Steuermann. Their officially proven conduct at the Victor affair justifies the conclusion.

W. J., SEATTLE, WASH.—The Capitalist Class and its mouth-pieces, the press, proceed upon the principle that the workingman has no rights that deserve respect. Their conduct in this Colorado-Idaho affair proves it. They have convicted out of hand men of honor and of approved integrity upon the charges of the Mine Owners' Association, a body that stands convicted by official records of all manner of crime.

T. V. J., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Not a thing did the Hearst papers of the 24th (which broke their silence on the Colorado-Idaho outrage) contain that they could not have said a month before. They brought out no new fact. They, however, by breaking their silence, REVEALED a fact—the fact that a Labor tidal wave of indignation and action was on, and that the tide would speedily set irresistibly against the Mine Owners' Association plot. Small thanks to Hearst for that tidal wave.

D. J., FARGO, S. D.—If you are of the S. P. communicate with James M. Reilly, 285 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J., for the pamphlet reporting the transactions of the New Jersey Unity Conference, which are about to be submitted to a general vote of the State. Otherwise communicate with John Hossack, 246 Princeton avenue, Jersey City. He was the S. L. P. secretary.

D. W. E., CHICAGO, ILL.—Of the Volkszeitung Corporation men Simon and Taentzer who said in their Assembly District meeting in this city, as reported by "Under the White Terror No. 3" that: "We must be careful; Moyer and Haywood may be guilty; we must not compromise ourselves," Simon is a member of Gompers' Cigarmakers' Union, Taentzer is an office clerk. Whatever their occupation, their conduct is the infamy of the coward.

L. Q., CLEVELAND, O.—Whosoever says: "I favor industrialism," and yet gags at the repudiation of the theory of "neutrality on the economic field" seeks but a shelter behind which to justify himself in acting as a gouger for labor fakirism.

J. W., NEW YORK.—We could have quoted lots of other funny articles from America in the "Neue Zeit"—all as idiotic as the ones quoted.

D. G. D., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Pray tell us, upon what ground do you expect Roosevelt to indignant over the slaughter of Moro women? Did he not countenance the kicking of an American woman out of his ante chamber?

"RECENT READER," HOUSTON, TEX.—What right have you of the S. P. to complain about the suppression of information by the capitalist press, when your S. P. press is now suppressing and even falsifying vital party events, and you of the rank and file tolerate it?

F. W. G., COVINGTON, KY.—What we think of? We think Governor Gooding and his fellow members of the Mine Owners' Ass'n. have, by this time, found out that they have bitten off more than they can chew, a good deal more than they bargained for.

L. M., BOSTON, MASS.—It is near-sighted policy to imply consent by silence towards the calumnies that the A. F. of L. set afloat against the S. T. & L. A. Such a policy does not "avoid trouble," it invites trouble. By as much as tolerance is shown to the old calumnies against the S. T. & L. A., new calumnies are invited against the I. W. W. Calumniators are not silenced by yielding to them. They are silenced only by the experience that the noses of their calumnies need expect nothing but to be punched.

R. G., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Instances of the capitalist class' character of Government are of daily occurrence. Take the railroad rate bill. Months upon months are being consumed in Congress upon it, in the anxiety not to tread upon any railroad corporation toe. When bills are up for the protection of the railway workers the bills are dispatched unceremoniously.

H. C. W., KANSAS CITY, MO.—

What about Gompers' threat to enter politics?

First—He always has been up to his eyebrows in politics;

Second—It is an exhibition of Bom-bastus Furiosus.

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.—What grounds have you to say that you "know full well that there are motives of expediency as well as those actuated by MATERIAL INTERESTS in perhaps BOTH PARTIES" that block the way to unity? If you speak for your own party, the S. P., you might be right. There are the private owners of papers who have been speculating on the movement, and there are the beneficiaries of the A. F. of L. These are "material interests." The solid ground for unity, reached by the New Jersey Conference—by exposing the dishonesty and viciousness of "Neutrality" on the economic field, and by laying bare the mischief of private ownership of the press, whereby the party has to adapt itself to its press instead of its press to the party—quite clearly points to existing MATERIAL INTERESTS, that make against unity, but not in BOTH parties only in the S. P. Such slurs against the S. L. P. should be left to the professional insinuator of slanders. If you do "know full well" any "material interests" in the S. L. P. that balk unity—mention them.

E. C., NEW YORK.—There was no mistake, intentional or otherwise, in last weeks address "E. V. D., Columbus, O." Columbus, O., was the place; and "E. V. D." did not stand for Eugene V. Debs.

J. C., COLUMBUS, O.—What Gooding and McDonald, the Governors of Idaho and Colorado did in the matter of the extradition of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is nothing short of initiating civil war.

F. P. H., NEW YORK—"Pingu Minerva" means, literally, "Fat Minerva." It is a Horatian witticism. Minerva was the goddess of Wisdom, and her shape was slender and well knit, as befits Wisdom. Fat and Wisdom don't go together. The Horatian thought reappears in the English "fat witted." By "Pingu Minerva"—a Fat Minerva—Horace meant to convey the idea of "pretentious sot—an ass, for short."

H. R., NEW YORK.—The Standard Oil and the Mine Owners' Ass'n. are about the same thing in the West, in personnel and methods.

H. S., NEW YORK.—When a labor fakir says he has sacrificed \$5,000 to the Cause, what he means is that he failed to make the \$5,000 which he had figured he would make.

H. W., DETROIT, MICH.—The pawn-broker (the regular, the licensed article, not the wild cat unlicensed concern, that is partly a fence for stolen goods, and a "watch and jewelry repair shop" meant to take in such articles "for repair" and keep them unconsciously long by having them used in the meantime by the jeweler's wives and lady friends) is a regular feature and genuine product of capitalism. Look up Felix Pyat. In one of his stories is a pawn-broker's shop incident. Workingmen's jackets, swallow-tail coats, swords of

OFFICIAL
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.
The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met at
2109 Sarah street, Pittsburg, on March
21. Frank Watt in chair. Present: W.
Thomas, J. Male, J. Gray, W. Kephart,
F. J. Herrington, and F. Watt. Absent:
H. Glass, E. R. Markley, F. Weber, J.
Drummond, A. Clever, W. Staley, S. R.
Bager. Minutes of previous meeting
read and approved as read.
Communications: From Edmund Seidel
applying for a new charter to re-organize
Section Philadelphia. From Ernest M.
Orr, Pottstown, Pa., and J. G. Gardner,
of Erie, Pa., applying for membership
at-large. From H. Spittal, enclosing \$1.65
for due stamps. From J. Laapple, en-
closing \$2 for due stamps. From J. Bach,
Thomas Weikling, J. W. McAlarney, and
D. C. Wimmer enclosing vote for member
of N. E. C. from Pennsylvania. From
D. E. Gilchrist enclosing vote for N. E. C.
member from Section Allegheny County.
From National Secretary Henry Kuhn,
enclosing two circulars one pertaining to
Party Press and literature the other a
comparative balance sheet of the Party
Institutions. Communications received
and acted on.

Motion that a new charter be granted
Section Philadelphia and a copy of the
application be sent to H. Kuhn, National
Secretary, carried.
Motion that Ernest M. Orr of Potta-
stown and J. G. Gardner of Erie be ac-
cepted, carried.
Motion that the secretary be instructed
to forward a copy of the minutes of
our meetings to National Secretary Hen-
ry Kuhn, to be published in the Weekly
People, carried.
Motion that the secretary be instructed
to have a call to the Sections and
members at large to vote for one of the
three following cities as the seat of our
next State convention to be held May
30th: Philadelphia, Erie, Pittsburg; also
to nominate for seat of S. E. C. for the
ensuing term, carried.
Financial report—Receipts for March,
\$10.50; cash on hand Feb. 25th, \$37.02;
cash balance \$56.52.
Total expenditures for March \$21.13;
cash on hand March 24th, \$54.39.
Motion to adjourn carried.

From present indications it looks very
bright for the building up of our organi-
zation in this State. The reports received
lately are very encouraging, and it has
been the means of urging the comrades
in this part of the State to become very
active. A communication has been received
from Comrade H. Spittal of Erie, Pa.,
stating that he expected to have enough
good material to re-organize Section Erie
in the near future.
David T. Lantz, State Secy.
70 Eureka street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COM-
MITTEE.**
Meeting held in Section Boston's head-
quarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wed-
nesday, March 28; Frank Bombach in
the chair. Houtenbrink and Bloom ab-
sent. Minutes of previous meeting were
accepted as read.
Communications: From Section Law-
rence, ordering due stamps. From Sec-
tion Worcester, Holyoke, New Bedford,
Lynn, Pittsfield, Fall River and Salem
upon the call issued for the adoption of
the Tri-State canvasser-organizer plan
and amount pledged for the organizer's
fund. From N. E. C. comparative balance
sheet to be forwarded to the Sections.
Voted not to participate in the Tri-
State plan this year.
Ordered to appropriate ten dollars to-
wards the publication of the proceedings
of the New Jersey Unity Conference,
the amount to be returned in pamphlets
when printed.
A committee of three was elected to
arrange a meeting to celebrate May 1.
Adjournment followed.
John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.
During the week ending with Satur-
day, March 24, the following contribu-
tions were received for the above fund,
which is designed to keep in the field
S. L. P. organizers:
Frank Hylbich, Evansville, Ind. \$.50
M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal. .45
H. Halpin, New York city .25
Total \$ 1.20
Previously acknowledged .. \$4.45-43
Grand total \$2.66-63
One dollar and twenty cents is a
rather small sum to raise for the S. L. P.

men of the U. S. during the space of a
whole week. The purpose of the fund
is one deserving of better support.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.
The following contributions were re-
ceived to this fund during the week en-
ding with Saturday, March 24:
S. A. B. Roslyn, Wash. \$ 6.00
Local No. 25, I. W. W. New
York City 1.00
Miss S. Rosenberg, New York
city 5.00
Section St. Paul, Minn., col-
lected on list from: M. J.
Cikanek, \$1; Math. Ourada,
25c; John Nestaval, 25c;
John Mikesh, 25c; A. W. M.
Anderson, 25c; Anton
Peterson, 25c; John
Schneider, \$1; V. H. 50c;
Samuel Johnson, \$1.50; Car-
sten Hansen, \$2; Louis Nel-
son, \$1 8.25
C. Letin, San Francisco, Cal. 1.00
Total \$ 21.25
Previously acknowledged .. \$2,392.59
Grand total \$2,413.84
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

LETTER BOX.
(Continued from page 5.)

the question of how many strikes there
were in the S. T. & L. A. during his
administration.
Second—Upon his vacating the office
of Secretary, Browers books were found
O. K.

T. V. EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—
James M. Reilly, who helped nail the
Spargo-Lee calumny against De Leon,
and is the S. P. secretary of the New
Jersey Unity Conference, is one of the
two S. P. National Committeemen for
New Jersey.

W. A. S. SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Such
exact details could not be furnished
without an exhaustive investigation of
the books. The circulation of the Daily
and Weekly together is about, not much
less and not much more than, 13,000.
The circulation has been steadily in-
creasing since 1903. Since the launch-
ing of the I. W. W. the rate of increase
has grown. That estimated circulation
is exclusive of the periodically large edi-
tions—some running up close to 100,000
—ordered on recurring special occasions.
M. K. NEW YORK—Could you call
at this office?

J. H. W. SEATTLE, WASH.—Ar-
rangements have already been perfected
to have a Daily People reporter at the
trial in Idaho.

D. F. G. CHICAGO, ILL.—The long
list of trades union journals knocks you
out. They are all owned by the or-
ganization. An organization must own
its press, or the press will own it—as is
demonstrated by the conduct of the S.
P. press, which handles the happenings
in the S. P. as that press chooses, ac-
cording as its private interests dictate.

M. W. B. REDLANDS, CAL.—The
concrete question, as to whether certain
specific persons are qualified for mem-
bership in the I. W. W. does not fall
within the province of The People, which
is the organ of the S. L. P. and not of
the I. W. W. The question should be
addressed to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.
at Chicago, or to "The Industrial Work-
er."

A. B. PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Notices
for Weekly People must be in at 10 p. m.
Tuesdays. Yours was mailed twenty-
four hours later.

**TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT
MAY CONCERN**—Wait till next week.
We are fully a week behind with the
Letter-Box.

**F. N. LINCOLN, NEB.; E. L. D.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.; P. K. KAN-
SAS CITY, MO.; E. R. BUTTE,
MONT.; E. B. SPOKANE, WASH.;
A. S. B. SKOWHEGAN, ME.; M. B.
PATERSON, N. J.; "UNDER THE
WHITE TERROR" NO. 3. NEW
YORK; T. C. BISBEE, ARIZ.; W. A. D.
MONTREAL, CANADA; M. A. G.
WINONA, MINN.; I. W. ROTTER-
DAM JUNCTION, N. Y.; J. S. BOS-
TON, MASS.; F. T. SCRANTON,
PA.; T. J. H. WEEHAWKEN
HEIGHTS, N. J.; R. L. LITTLE
FALLS, N. Y.; O. J. H. BROOKLYN,
N. Y.; L. N. BROCKTON, MASS.; A.
F. H. BOSTON, MASS.; E. M. L.
TOPEKA, KANS.; F. O. DENVER,
COLO.; CHEYENNE, WYO.; C. R.
ROSLYN, WASH.; M. MCG. ELIZA-
BETH, N. J.; F. O. T. FLORENCE,
COLO.; J. B. CHICAGO, ILL.; C. B.
C. RED WING, MINN.; T. R. VAN-
COUVER, B. C.; W. H. O' C. TWO
HARBORS, MINN.; D. D. D. BAL-
TIMORE MD.; S. S. WICHITA,
KANS.; A. G. L. NEW YORK; C. E.
P. BUTTE, MONT.; F. J. B. BOS-
TON, MASS.; O. S. BOSTON,
MA.; A. B. CLEVELAND, O.; S. H.
L. TLE GLOBE, ARIZ.; F. C.
BOW, WASH.; J. B. LARGE, PA.;**

CONGRESSIONAL

**THE ANTI-HAZING BILL IN THE
HOUSE.**
Instances of Brutality at Annapolis
Arouse the Country and Drives Con-
gress to Enact a Plaster on the Wood-
en Leg of Prospective Men-Women-
Children Killers' Barbarity.

The anti-hazing bill was passed in
the House of Representatives. It af-
fects only the Naval Academy at An-
napolis. There was a mild sort of a law
on the subject but certain recent oc-
currences at Annapolis caused Congress
to send thither a sub-committee to investi-
gate. The discoveries made by the com-
mittee, together with the events that led
to its appointment, resulted in the bill.
What were those events and what those
discoveries?

Last November a midshipman at An-
napolis, Branch by name, was killed by
a fellow student named Meriweather.
About a month later another midship-
man, Kimbrough, came near dying. The
two cases were not exactly parallel. The
former could not be said to be a case of
hazing, proper. Branch had made fun
of the orthography of Meriweather's
grandmother, a letter from whom he
had just received, and also passed stric-
tures upon her color. A "challenge"
ensued with Branch's death as the re-
sult. In the Kimbrough case the lad
had been made to stand upon his head
till he lost consciousness; he was then
revived by throwing water upon his face
and again made to stand upon his head
until he dropped almost dead. While
the latter case proceeded directly from
hazing and the former did not, yet were
the two not wholly disconnected. Both
sprang from a common trunk—THE
TRAINING TO KILL. There were
281 other cases uncovered. They did
not reach the seriousness of either the
Branch-Meriweather nor the Kimbrough
incident. In all, with but few excep-
tions, the hazing was characterized with
cruelty and—the frequent companion of
cruelty—obscenity. Representative Stan-
ley of Kentucky, expressed astonishment
at the difficulty to make the "boys" be-
have. The bill was passed in the pious
hope that it would make them behave.
Idle hope.

There is not a military or naval acade-
my in the world where periodically
such outrages as the Branch-Meriweath-
er and Kimbrough affair do not break
out. If it is true—and who will deny
the fact?—that man is very materially
affected by his occupation, it must fol-
low that a training of several years with
killing as its objective point must pro-
mote cruelty, coarseness, roughness and
all the qualities that kindle unamiable
sentiments. The debate on the bill
brought out amply that discipline is not
the feature of the Annapolis training. The
feature of that training may be gathered
from the circumstance that in increas-
ing number West Point and Annapolis
graduates are appointed superintendents
of factories and other establishments
where large numbers of workmen are
employed. These superintendents are
not appointed to keep discipline. With-
out a knowledge of the subject matter,
the enforcement of order is impossible.
These superintendents do not know the
first thing about these factories. Their
subalterns see to the "order." What the
appointees of naval and military training
are expected to do is to browbeat the
employees, and in cases of strikes, ou-
rage them. For that their West Point
and Annapolis training, of which "haz-
ing," inevitable hazing, is a feature.

As well might Congress enact a law
that cocks trained to fight shall not be
bloodthirsty as that lads brought up to
the art of killing shall not be brutal.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.
For the week ending March 31, we re-
ceived 250 subs to the Weekly People,
and 40 mail subs to the Daily People
a total of 290.
The roll of honor for the week is:
G. F. Carnahan, Houston, Tex.; Bert
Surges, Vancouver, B. C.; J. G. Dur-
lach, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. J. Dodson,
Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. A. Herron, Ta-
coma, Wash.; F. Brown, Cleveland, O.;
C. Schmidt, Lohr, Tex.; C. E. War-
ner, New Haven, Conn.; O. Haselgruber,
Newport, Ky.; J. W. E. Kern, New
Orleans, La.; J. P. Hanson, Eatonville,
Wash.; S. D. T. Lantz, Pittsburg, Pa.;
J. Broehl, Glens Falls, N. Y., 5.

If your Section is not represented on
this list why not?
Prepaid cards sold: F. A. Uhl, Pitts-
burg, Pa. \$7.50; S. Johnson, St. Paul,
Minn., \$5; Frank Carroll, Bisbee, Ariz.,
\$5; W. Hammerlinde, Washington, D. C.,
\$5; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., \$4.50;
D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., \$3.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.
The editorial department needs all the
available space these days, hence we can
not go into details of business done.
Push the Party literature. Circulate the
Moyer-Haywood leaflet.

**W. E. K. NEW ORLEANS, LA.; C.
C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J.
AND L. J. SEATTLE, WASH.; H.
N. N. Y.; N. Y.; J. R. F.
DAYTON, O.**—Matter received.

FROM BOSTON TO TRISCO.

(Continued from page 1.)
sincerity he gave a check for \$5 to help
to increase the fund.
Up to date we have collected \$26.40.
We expect to run the fund up to \$50. We
are going to have another meeting at
same hall on March 24.

San Francisco, March 20.—A call for
a joint protest conference, issued Feb.
23, resulted in 24 organizations meeting
at 205 Fifth street on March 11. Another
meeting was decided on for March 20,
and the following call therefor was
issued:

To All Labor Organizations in San
Francisco and Vicinity:
Fellow Workers!
Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?
Moyer and Haywood and other offi-
cers of the Western Federation of Miners
have been kidnapped and incarcerated.
Their lives are in danger. Shall we allow
the foul deed to be accomplished?
No, we must stand by our men!

No self-respecting wage-worker can
afford to stand idly by, and be indiffer-
ent, when our exploiters come and tear
from our midst the men we have select-
ed to represent us, to lead us in our
fight for our class.

We owe it to ourselves as individuals,
we owe it to our organizations, we owe
it to our whole class, to stand by and
protect those whom we have placed in
posts of responsibility and danger.

If we do not stand by our men, if we
do not protect them, we would deserve
the contempt of posterity, we would de-
serve the name of craven cowards.

But, aside from such considerations,
our very sense of self-preservation
should teach us the imperative necessity
of repelling this act of open warfare
upon us by the capitalist class. For how
could any organization of workmen dare
to carry on an open, honest fight for
our class, if we now through our
inactivity and indifference acquiesce in,
aye, sanction this unspeakable outrage
against Organized Labor? How could
any organization of workmen expect
to survive if we now silently submit to
this intended death-blow to Organized
Labor?

Let us not allow the ruling class to
murder our men, let us not allow them
to establish this dangerous precedent.
Fellow-workers of Organized Labor in
San Francisco! we, the joint committee
of twenty-four Labor Organizations of
this city, elected by the various unions
to arrange for a mass meeting of protest
hereby call upon all unions to instruct
their delegates to The Building Trades
Council, The Labor Council, The Water-
front Federation, respectively, to prevail
upon those central bodies to give their
weighty support to this protest and de-
monstration, so that all unions, subject
to their orders and decisions, may re-
spond to a man.

The next joint committee meeting, to
which all unions have been called upon
to send delegates, will be held Sunday
March 25, 10:30 a. m., at Labor Bureau
915 1/2 Market Street.

The mass protest meeting will take
place in Woodward's Pavilion, Sunday,
April 8th, at 2 p. m.

Fellow-workers, we wish to again im-
press upon you the grave importance of
this case. We ask for your fullest moral
and financial support, and we ask you
to give this matter the widest possible
publicity, to the end that Labor's voice
may be heard all over the land, com-
manding the ruling class to desist, or
stand the consequences.

Yours for the working class,
Joint Committee,
Per Fred Silbert, President.
John Sandgren, Secretary.

From all appearances we will succeed
in uniting nearly the whole working
class of San Francisco in this protest
meeting.

SHERMAN IN NEW CASTLE

**I. W. W. GENERAL PRESIDENT HAS
TRIO OF GOOD MEETINGS.**

Lays Basis of Good Organization in Tin
City—Goes to Canton, O., from There
—Persecution of Western Federation
Officials Arouses Pennsylvania Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 26.—C. O. Sher-
man, General President of the I. W. W.,
was the guest of two large locals at
New Castle, where he addressed a mass
meeting on Saturday, 24th, and Sunday,
25th inst. The Local Socialist Party
called on him for an address, to which
he also responded.

At the Saturday evening meeting, we
had a delegation present from Sharon,
Youngstown and Pittsburg, and the hall
was packed. After the music and song,
which was a part of the program, Sher-
man was introduced. He at once went
into an able address on the aims and
objects of the Industrial Workers of the
World. The large audience was well
satisfied. Quite a number of names
were signed to join; and we will soon
perfect a good strong recruiting ground
in that busy little city.

The New Castle labor organizations
are to hold a mass meeting on April
8th to protest against the persecution of
old Western brothers, Haywood, Moyer,
and the other officers of the I. W. W.
We are to have a protest meeting at
Youngstown on the 29th; Sharon will
have one later.

President Sherman goes to Canton, O.,
on Monday evening, and from there
home. It is quite likely that we will
have him at Pittsburg in the near future,
as we are to have a parade and demon-
stration at an early date. It is a fact
that nothing that has ever happened
before, that met with the opposition
that this last of the capitalist acts has.
Men and women that were never heard
before raise their voice in protest, and
are up in arms against this crime against
the constitutional rights of the citizen.

If we can judge from what we see—if
the mass meetings, the spirited protests
and the willing contributions indicate
anything, and the writer thinks they do
—then the capitalists had better be care-
ful and not court a disaster that may,
if they hurt one hair in the heads of
these men, throw society into revolution.
E. R. M.

MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCES.
Philadelphia, March 26.—The confer-
ence on Moyer-Haywood affair held yester-
day, March 25, pursuant to a call
issued by Local 218, I. W. W., was a
big success. Twenty-one organizations,
including the S. P. and S. L. P., re-
sponded. About sixty delegates were
present with their credentials. The spir-
it prevailing was highly inspiring.

The conference decided to constitute
itself as a permanent organization to
meet every Sunday afternoon at the La-
bor Lyceum. A press committee was
elected and instructed to draw up resolu-
tions; an executive committee com-
posed of one from each organization was
elected; the conference then adjourned
after taking up a collection that netted
five and a half dollars.

The executive committee then went
immediately to work and appointed five
sub-committees to arrange for as many
mass meetings in different sections of
the city; a committee was also appoint-
ed to visit a proposed Jewish Moyer-
Haywood conference and ask for their
co-operation.

New Orleans, March 23.—The Socialists
here, acting on the initiative of Local
No. 38, I. W. W., are arranging for a
series of labor demonstrations, having
as their object the filing of a strenuous
protest to the arrest of Charles Moyer,
Wm. Haywood and George Pettibone, of
the Western Federation of Miners, on
the charge of murdering ex-Gov. Steu-
enberg, of Idaho, and last night a pre-
liminary joint conference was held, in
which the Socialists talked over the mat-
ter with the Industrial Workers of the
World and delegates from several un-
ions.

The meetings were held in Socialists'
Hall, No. 308 Cafeau street, and there
were present delegates from Carpen-
ter and Joiners' Local No. 70; Bar-
bers' Local, No. 406; Waiters' Local No.
36; Outside Electrical Workers' Local
No. 4; Elevator Workers', Constructors',
No. 16; Industrial Workers of the World
Local No. 38; the Italian Socialist Club
and members of the New Orleans So-
cialist Club. The carpenters donated \$20,
with notice to call again if more is need-
ed. The Waiters donated the use of
their hall. The barbers and the Federa-
tion promised to leave no stone unturn-
ed to push the meetings. All are alive
to the need of vigorous action.

W. Covington Hall, was the chief
speaker of the evening, and after de-
nouncing the action of the Idaho au-

NOW READY LEAFLET No. 2. ON THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE

The Mine Owners' Association Conspiracy against Charles H. Moyer, Wil-
liam D. Haywood, and their associates of the Western Federation of Miners, the
Mining Department of the I. W. W., must be brought before the great
tribunal of Labor—the Working Class of the land. Every workman must
be reached.

To counteract the venom that the capitalist press is spewing forth to be-
cloud and lame the minds of the workers upon this latest capitalist outrage the
Labor News will have ready the coming week a leaflet which should be spread
broadcast. An aroused, clearly posted and correctly directed working class
sentiment will effectively call Idaho, Colorado and other officialdom to order.
Reach the Workers! Organize Committees to distribute the leaflet. If
you cannot get others to help start the work yourself. Resolve that you will
do your duty! The situation is desperate!

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50—10 cents

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2-6 NEW READE ST., N. Y.

thorities, termed the possible execution
of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as a
legal lynching, and said that no life
would be safe under the system. He
urged the labor unions of the country
and the working classes as a great body
to file an indignant protest. Others pre-
sented spoke, and it was decided to hold
meetings at the hall next Sunday and
next Thursday, with a big mass meeting
at some large hall in the near future.

THE INFAMOUS McPARLAND.
(Continued from page 1.)
notoriously lawless class of men. I
drove cattle on the great ranges of the
west and on the great trail from Texas
to the Dakotas for years, and I know
personally whereof I speak when I say
that to Frank Steunenberg the life of
the human being that attacked the ma-
terial interests was as cheap as is to
you the life of the rat that is troubling
your pantry. Frank Steunenberg, by his
lawless methods and utter disregard of
the sanctity of human life, had begotten
many and bitter enemies among his own
kind who would think just as little of
killing him as he would have thought of
killing them."

FEAR NOT FAIR TRIAL.
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Know
Release Will Result.
Boise, Idaho, March 26.—Attorney
John F. Nugent, one of the counsel for
the officers of the Western Federation
of Miners, under indictment charged
with the murder of Governor Steunen-
berg, was asked by a reporter this morn-
ing for a statement concerning the story
circulated that an attempt might be
made to release Moyer, Haywood and
Pettibone from the Ada county jail, in
which they are now being held to await
trial. Mr. Nugent said:
"Since Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone
were removed from the peniten-
tiary both they and ourselves have been
treated with the utmost kindness, cour-
tesy and consideration by the officers of
Canyon and Ada counties.
"We believe that the story now being
circulated throughout the country, to the
effect that an attempt would be made to
forcibly release our clients, from custody,
is as baseless as the exploded giant pow-
der and sulphuric acid stories.
"Should such an attempt be made, it
would be resisted by the prisoners them-
selves, as they desire nothing so much
as an early trial.
"If such statement as those referred
to have been made, we have no knowl-
edge of them, and no man who is a
friend of our clients would contemplate
taking such action.
"Our clients would not run away, if
released to-morrow, as they have no
fear as to the result of a fair and an
impartial trial.
The trials will probably be held short-
ly after the middle of May.

NOTICE CINCINNATI.
The Joint Committee from the Social-
ist Party, Socialist Labor Party, and the
Industrial Workers of the World, se-
lected by these organizations to arrange
a monster protest meeting against the
illegal arrest and imprisonment of our
Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
and to raise funds for their de-
fense, are completing arrangements for
what they hope will be the largest meet-
ing of the kind ever held in Cincinnati; and
earnestly request and urge every pro-
gressive labor organization in this vicin-
ity to join with us in this work, without
regard to affiliation, tactics, or differ-
ences of any kind.

Complete information will be furn-
ished cheerfully by the secretary of the
Joint Committee. James Dial.
730 McMakin ave., Cincinnati, O.

PLAINFIELD LINING UP.
Plainfield, N. J., April 3.—On Feb-
ruary 17, Plainfield Industrial Mixed
Union was organized. On Sunday,
April 1, it held its first mass meeting. A
fair-sized audience was present. Presi-
dent, Jas. Geffert, of Local 25, New
York, I. W. W., explained the principles
and objects of the I. W. W. in a manner
that had a good effect on the crowd.
Questions were asked and satisfactorily
answered. Several applications for
membership were received. More are
expected.

**SECTION ROCKLAND, ATTEN-
TION.**
Section Rockland County has ar-
ranged a public meeting to be held in
Nyack, New York, Saturday, April 7,
at 7:30 p. m. Timothy Walsh will speak.

MOYER-HAYWOOD FUND.
The Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund,
collected by the Daily and Weekly Peo-
ple, continues to grow. It amounted to
\$377.65 on Sunday, April 1.

SECTION CALENDAR.
Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section head-
quarters, or other permanent announce-
ments. The charge will be five dollars a
year for five lines.
Kings County General Committee—
Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m.
at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop ave-
nue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.
General Committee, New York Coun-
ty—Second and fourth Saturday in the
month, at Daily People building, 2-6
New Reade street, Manhattan.
Offices of Section New York County
at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade
street, Manhattan.
Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and
public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main
street. Public educational meetings Sun-
day evenings. People readers are invited
to our rooms and meetings.
San Francisco, Calif. S. L. P. head-
quarters and free reading room, No. 280
Jessie street. Open day and evening.
All wage workers cordially invited.
Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and
fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m.
at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.
Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets
every first and third Sunday of month
at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank
Bldg.) top floor, at 2:30 P. M.
Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets
every second and fourth Friday of each
month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st
and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.
Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S.
L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Com-
mittee meets every 2nd and 4th Thurs-
day, German, Jewish and Hungarian edu-
cational meetings every Wednesday and
Sunday. Open every night.

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